E/1999/99

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999
New York, 20 January and 2–5 February 1999

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999
New York, 25 March, 6 and 7 May and 23 June 1999

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999
Geneva, 5–30 July 1999

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999
New York, 16 September, 26 October, 15 November and 16 December 1999

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1999

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

E/1999/99

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999
New York, 20 January and 2–5 February 1999

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999
New York, 25 March, 6 and 7 May and 23 June 1999

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999
Geneva, 5–30 July 1999

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999
New York, 16 September, 26 October, 15 November and 16 December 1999

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1999

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 2000

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG–75), resolution 2046 (S–III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG–75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

In 1999, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 1*.

E/1999/99

ISSN 0251-9410

CONTENTS

Page

Agenda of the organizational session for 1999 1

Agenda of the substantive session of 1999 3

Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council 5

Resolutions:

Organizational session for 1999 (resolutions 1999/1 and 1999/2) 15

Resumed organizational session for 1999 (resolutions 1999/3 and 1999/4) 16

Substantive session of 1999 (resolutions 1999/5–1999/64) 17

Resumed substantive session of 1999 (resolutions 1999/65–1999/67) 97

Decisions:

Organizational session for 1999 (decisions 1999/201-1999/210 A) 101

Resumed organizational session for 1999 (decisions 1999/210 B-D and 1999/211–1999/218) 112

Substantive session of 1999 (decisions 1999/210 E and 1999/219–1999/289) 117

Resumed substantive session of 1999 (decisions 1999/210 F and 1999/290–1999/295) 142

AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999

Adopted by the Council at its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 January 1999

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.
5. Review of the distribution of seats in the Executive Board of the World Food Programme.
6. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
7. Work programme for the Committee for Development Policy.
8. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

AGENDA OF THE SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999

Adopted by the Council at its 11th and 48th plenary meetings, on 23 June and 26 October 1999

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: the empowerment and advancement of women.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
    (*a*) Poverty eradication and capacity-building;
    (*b*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly;
    (*c*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;
    (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:
    (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;
    (*b*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001;
    (*c*) Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome;
    (*d*) International cooperation in the field of informatics;
    (*e*) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

    (*a*) Sustainable development;

    (*b*) Science and technology for development;

    (*c*) Statistics;

    (*d*) Human settlements;

    (*e*) Environment;

    (*f*) Women in development;

    (*g*) Transport of dangerous goods;

    (*h*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

    (*i*) Population and development;

    (*j*) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (*k*) Energy and natural resources for development.

14. Social and human rights questions:

    (*a*) Advancement of women;

    (*b*) Social development;

    (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (*d*) Narcotic drugs;

    (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (*f*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

    (*g*) Programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

    (*h*) Human rights.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CONTENTS

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Organizational session for 1999			
1999/1	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (E/1999/L.6 and Corr.1)	4	2 February 1999	15
1999/2	Work programme for the Committee for Development Policy (E/1999/L.8)	7	5 February 1999	16
	Resumed organizational session for 1999			
1999/3	Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme (E/1999/L.12)	2	25 March 1999	16
1999/4	Long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/1999/L.15)	2	7 May 1999	17
	Substantive session of 1999			
1999/5	Poverty eradication and capacity-building (E/1999/L.23)	3 (*a*)	23 July 1999	17
1999/6	Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 (E/1999/L.24)	3 (*b*)	23 July 1999	18
1999/7	Expansion of the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection to include sustainable consumption (E/1999/29)	13 (*a*)	26 July 1999	20
1999/8	Functioning of the Statistical Commission (E/1999/24)	13 (*c*)	26 July 1999	26
1999/9	Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/1999/L.28)	13 (*c*)	26 July 1999	26
1999/10	Population growth, structure and distribution (E/1999/25)	13 (*i*)	26 July 1999	26
1999/11	Long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti (E/1999/L.35)	7	27 July 1999	26
1999/12	Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (E/1999/23 and E/1999/L.30)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	28
1999/13	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	30
1999/14	Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	33
1999/15	Palestinian women (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	34
1999/16	System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005 (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	35
1999/17	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	35
1999/18	Policies and programmes involving youth (E/1999/26 and E/1999/L.31)	14 (*b*)	28 July 1999	41
1999/19	Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	43
1999/20	Draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	30 July 1999	44

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/21	Activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as consideration of the need to develop an instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	46
1999/22	Action against corruption (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	47
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	48
1999/24	Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	50
1999/25	Effective crime prevention (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	50
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	51
1999/27	Penal reform (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	52
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	53
1999/29	Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	55
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	60
1999/31	Lucknow Accord on the Adoption of Uniform Measures to Control International Trade in Precursors and Other Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	62
1999/32	International regulation and control of trade in poppy seeds (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	63
1999/33	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	64
1999/34	Strengthening the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat (E/1999/109 and E/1999/SR.44)	12	28 July 1999	65
1999/35	Implementation of agreed conclusions 1998/2 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (E/1999/L.29)	6	28 July 1999	65
1999/36	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (E/1999/L.36 and E/1999/SR.44)	7 (*c*)	28 July 1999	66
1999/37	Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/1999/L.27)	10	28 July 1999	67
1999/38	Change of the name of Macau to "Macau, China" in the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/1999/14/Add.3)	10	28 July 1999	68

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/39	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 2000–2001 (E/1999/14/Add.3 and E/1999/SR.44)	10	28 July 1999	68
1999/40	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (E/1999/14/Add.3 and E/1999/SR.44)	10	28 July 1999	69
1999/41	Frequency of sessions of the sectoral committees of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1999/14/Add.3)	10	28 July 1999	69
1999/42	Redesignation of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/1999/14/Add.3)	10	28 July 1999	70
1999/43	Changes introduced in the programme of work and priorities of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the biennium 1998–1999 (E/1999/14/Add.3)	10	28 July 1999	70
1999/44	Relocation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to its permanent headquarters at Beirut (E/1999/14/Add.3)	10	28 July 1999	70
1999/45	Beirut Declaration (E/1999/14/Add.3 and E/1999/SR.44)	10	28 July 1999	71
1999/46	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (E/1999/L.40)	13 (*e*)	28 July 1999	72
1999/47	Contribution to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s (E/1999/32)	13 (*k*)	28 July 1999	73
1999/48	Contribution to the preparatory process for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development: integrated planning and management of land resources and agriculture (E/1999/32 and E/1999/L.42)	13 (*k*)	28 July 1999	75
1999/49	Report of the Secretary-General on issues related to the spatial planning of land (including minerals) and water resources (E/1999/32 and E/1999/L.42)	13 (*k*)	28 July 1999	76
1999/50	Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (E/1999/60)	6	29 July 1999	78
1999/51	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions (E/1999/L.46)	8	29 July 1999	80
1999/52	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/1999/L.34)	9	29 July 1999	82
1999/53	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/1999/L.32)	11	29 July 1999	84
1999/54	Revitalization of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1999/L.41 and E/1999/SR.45)	14 (*a*)	29 July 1999	84
1999/55	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/1999/L.57)	6	30 July 1999	85
1999/56	Tobacco or health (E/1999/L.53)	7	30 July 1999	87

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/57	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session (E/1999/L.50)	7 (*a*)	30 July 1999	87
1999/58	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (E/1999/L.54)	7 (*d*)	30 July 1999	88
1999/59	Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (E/1999/L.52)	13	30 July 1999	90
1999/60	Preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on energy issues (E/1999/29)	13 (*a*)	30 July 1999	90
1999/61	Science and technology for development (E/1999/31)	13 (*b*)	30 July 1999	91
1999/62	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1999/43)	13 (*g*)	30 July 1999	94
1999/63	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements (E/1999/L.44)	13 (*h*)	30 July 1999	95
1999/64	Applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of Dato' Param Cumaraswamy as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers (E/1999/L.45 and E/1999/SR.46)	14 (*h*)	30 July 1999	96
	Resumed substantive session of 1999			
1999/65	Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/1999/43)	13 (*g*)	26 October 1999	97
1999/66	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its machinery (E/1999/L.61)	7 (*a*)	16 December 1999	99
1999/67	Report of the Committee for Development Policy (E/1999/L.62 and E/1999/SR.51)	13 (*a*)	16 December 1999	100

DECISIONS

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Organizational session for 1999			
1999/201	Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1999/L.4)	2 and 3	2 February 1999	101
1999/202	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2000 (E/1999/L.4)	2 and 3	2 February 1999	106
1999/203	Regional cooperation (E/1999/L.4)	2 and 3	2 February 1999	109
1999/204	Dates of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and of other meetings of the Council in 1999 (E/1999/L.4)	2 and 3	2 February 1999	109
1999/205	Provisional agenda and documentation for the 1999 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1999/L.4)	2 and 3	2 February 1999	109

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/206	Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development in the work of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-seventh session (E/1999/L.3)	2	2 February 1999	110
1999/207	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/1998/L.53)	6	2 February 1999	110
1999/208	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1999/L.7)	3	5 February 1999	110
1999/209	Issue of the review of the distribution of seats in the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/1999/SR.4)	5	5 February 1999	110
1999/210 A	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions (E/1999/SR.4)	8	5 February 1999	110
	Resumed organizational session for 1999			
1999/210 B-D	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions			
	Decision B (E/1999/SR.5)	8	25 March 1999	112
	Decision C (E/1999/SR.7 and 8)	8	6 May 1999	112
	Decision D (E/1999/SR.10)	8	23 June 1999	114
1999/211	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1999/L.10)	2	25 March 1999	114
1999/212	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: reporting to the Economic and Social Council on the follow-up to the World Food Summit (E/1999/L.11)	2	25 March 1999	115
1999/213	Additional meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/1999/L.13)	2	25 March 1999	115
1999/214	Programme of work of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1999/L.14/Rev.1)	2	7 May 1999	115
1999/215	Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations (E/1999/10 and Corr.1)	2	7 May 1999	115
1999/216	Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for participation in the work of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people (E/1999/10 and Corr.1)	2	7 May 1999	117
1999/217	Approval of an application for membership in the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1999/SR.7)	2	6 May 1999	117
1999/218	Request for an additional meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (E/1999/86)	1	23 June 1999	117

Substantive session of 1999

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/210 E	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions (E/1999/SR.46)	1	30 July 1999	117
1999/219	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme (E/1999/SR.38)	3 (*c*)	23 July 1999	117
1999/220	Amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme (E/1999/87)	3 (*c*)	23 July 1999	118
1999/221	Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (E/1999/SR.38)	3 (*d*)	23 July 1999	118
1999/222	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session and provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Commission (E/1999/29)	13 (*a*)	26 July 1999	118
1999/223	Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-first session of the Commission (E/1999/24)	13 (*c*)	26 July 1999	119
1999/224	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission (E/1999/25)	13 (*i*)	26 July 1999	120
1999/225	Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/1999/84 and Corr.1 and E/1999/SR.39)	13 (*j*)	26 July 1999	121
1999/226	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	121
1999/227	Situation of human rights in Burundi (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	121
1999/228	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	121
1999/229	Situation of human rights in Iraq (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	121
1999/230	Situation of human rights in the Sudan (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	121
1999/231	Situation of human rights in Myanmar (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	122
1999/232	Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	122
1999/233	Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	122
1999/234	Situation of human rights in Rwanda (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	122
1999/235	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems that the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	123
1999/236	Human rights and extreme poverty (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	123

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/237	Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	123
1999/238	Right to freedom of opinion and expression (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	123
1999/239	Human rights of migrants (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	123
1999/240	Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994 (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	124
1999/241	Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	124
1999/242	A permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations system (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	124
1999/243	Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	124
1999/244	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	125
1999/245	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	125
1999/246	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	125
1999/247	Situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	125
1999/248	Situation of human rights in Haiti (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	125
1999/249	Rights of the child (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	125
1999/250	Defamation of religions (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	126
1999/251	Effects of structural adjustment policies on the full enjoyment of human rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	126
1999/252	Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed conflict, including internal armed conflict (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	127
1999/253	The concept and practice of affirmative action (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	127
1999/254	Dates of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	127
1999/255	Organization of the work of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	127
1999/256	Rationalization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1999/23)	14 (*h*)	27 July 1999	127
1999/257	Enabling the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to carry out its mandate (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	127
1999/258	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission (E/1999/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 1999	128
1999/259	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission (E/1999/26)	14 (*b*)	28 July 1999	128

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/260	Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/1999/26)	14 (*b*)	28 July 1999	129
1999/261	Preliminary draft of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	129
1999/262	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the ninth session of the Commission (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	131
1999/263	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/1999/30)	14 (*c*)	28 July 1999	133
1999/264	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	133
1999/265	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/1999/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	28 July 1999	134
1999/266	Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations (E/1999/109)	12	28 July 1999	134
1999/267	Resumed 1999 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1999/109)	12	28 July 1999	135
1999/268	Consideration of the status of Christian Solidarity International (E/1999/SR.46)	12	30 July 1999	135
1999/269	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1999 session (E/1999/SR.46)	12	30 July 1999	136
1999/270	Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development (E/1999/L.39)	4	28 July 1999	136
1999/271	United Nations Staff College in Turin (E/1999/L.43)	7	28 July 1999	136
1999/272	Meeting of Officials on Land Administration (E/1999/14/Add.3)	10	28 July 1999	136
1999/273	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation (E/1999/SR.44)	10	28 July 1999	136
1999/274	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Commission (E/1999/31)	13 (*b*)	28 July 1999	137
1999/275	Gender Advisory Board (E/1999/31)	13 (*b*)	28 July 1999	137
1999/276	Second session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development (E/1999/32 and E/1999/L.42)	13 (*k*)	28 July 1999	137
1999/277	Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee (E/1999/32 and E/1999/L.42)	13 (*k*)	28 July 1999	138

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/278	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the preparatory committee (E/1999/60 and Add.1)	6	29 July 1999	139
1999/279	Note by the Secretariat on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions (E/1999/78)	8	29 July 1999	139
1999/280	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2000 and 2001 in the economic, social and related fields (E/1999/L.18 and Add.1 and E/1999/SR.45)	7 (*e*)	29 July 1999	139
1999/281	Themes for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1999/L.58)	1	30 July 1999	139
1999/282	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/1999/L.51)	1	30 July 1999	140
1999/283	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/1999/SR.46)	6	30 July 1999	140
1999/284	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions (E/1999/SR.46)	7 (*a*)	30 July 1999	140
1999/285	Ad Hoc Open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Energy and Sustainable Development (E/1999/L.56)	13 (*a*)	30 July 1999	140
1999/286	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions (E/1999/SR.46)	13	30 July 1999	140
1999/287	Additional extraordinary sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1999/L.19, L.22 and L.47 and E/1999/SR.46)	14 (*h*)	30 July 1999	141
1999/288	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions (E/1999/SR.46)	14	30 July 1999	141
1999/289	Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/1999/43 and E/1999/SR.46)	13 (*g*)	30 July 1999	141

Resumed substantive session of 1999

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/210 F	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions (E/1999/SR.50 and 51)	1	15 November and 16 December 1999	142

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1999/290	Consideration of the graduation of the Republic of Maldives from the list of least developed countries (E/1999/118 and Corr.1)	13 (*a*)	26 October 1999	142
1999/291	Election of the President of the Economic and Social Council for the year 2000 (E/1999/SR.48)	1	26 October 1999	142
1999/292	Withdrawal of consultative status of Christian Solidarity International (E/1999/SR.48)	12	26 October 1999	142
1999/293	Situation of human rights in East Timor (E/1999/23/Add.1 and E/1999/SR.50)	14 (*h*)	15 November 1999	142
1999/294	Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development in the work of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-eighth session (E/1999/L.60)	12	15 November 1999	143
1999/295	Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/1999/84 and Corr.1 and E/1999/SR.51)	13 (*j*)	16 December 1999	143

RESOLUTIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999

1999/1. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1996/43 of 26 July 1996, 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998 and 1998/49 of 16 December 1998, and General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[1] and on the joint exploratory review of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions,[2] and of the consolidated report by the Secretariat on the outcomes of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 1998;[3]

I. RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

2. *Welcomes* the progress made in implementing the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B;

3. *Decides* to inform the General Assembly of progress made by the Economic and Social Council in implementing Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B, and, to that end, requests the President of the Council to write to the President of the Assembly, as a follow-up to the letter of the President of the Council dated 21 August 1998[4] pursuant to Council resolution 1998/46;

4. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[1] related to the work of the Council which include elements for continued deliberations of the Council on the further implementation of Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B;

5. *Looks forward* to the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B and Council resolution 1998/46, to be submitted to the Council at its substantive session of 1999;

II. JOINT EXPLORATORY REVIEW OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS

6. *Welcomes* the joint exploratory review of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions as the first such joint review, and reaffirms that cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should cover cooperation at all levels, including intergovernmental, country and secretariat levels, as mandated by the Assembly in resolution 50/227;

7. *Also welcomes* the progress made in strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions at the intergovernmental, country and secretariat levels, and encourages further cooperation in that regard;

8. *Encourages* the organizations that participated in the joint exploratory review of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions collectively to undertake a renewed effort to concert policy approaches and give new impetus to collaborative actions by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in particular in the area of poverty eradication;

9. *Welcomes* the increased dialogue and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions at the intergovernmental level, and decides to make further efforts to promote an open dialogue with a view to building a strategic partnership and integrated development approaches;

10. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions contained in his report,[2] and encourages the organizations to continue to pursue cooperation at the country and secretariat levels, bearing in mind those recommendations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions at all levels;

III. OUTCOMES OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN 1998

12. *Recognizes* that a consolidated report on the outcomes of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council is a useful tool with respect to supporting its coordination function;

13. *Requests* the functional commissions that have not yet done so to implement Assembly resolution 50/227 with regard to the provision of summaries of their resolutions or decisions for action by, and for the attention of, the Economic and Social Council;

14. *Welcomes* recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of section 1, recommendation 1 of section 2 and the recommendations contained in sections 3 to 9 of the consolidated report on the outcomes of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 1998,[3] decides to transmit the recommendations to the appropriate functional commissions for implementation, and requests the functional commissions to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1999 on the follow-up actions taken;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a further consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions

---

[1] A/53/137-E/1998/66.

[2] E/1998/61.

[3] E/1999/3.

[4] A/52/1022 and Corr.1.

of the Economic and Social Council in 1999 for consideration at its substantive session.

2nd plenary meeting
2 February 1999

1999/2. Work programme for the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1998/39 of 30 July 1998 and 1998/46 of 31 July 1998,

1. *Stresses* the crucial importance of the completion of the work of the Committee for Development Policy on the vulnerability index;

2. *Requests* the Committee to continue, and to make all possible efforts to complete, its work in this regard during its forthcoming session and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999;

3. *Also requests* the Committee to consider the theme of the role of employment and work in poverty eradication in the context of globalization: the empowerment and advancement of women, and, in this regard, requests the Secretariat to make available to the Committee its work in preparing for the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council.

4th plenary meeting
5 February 1999

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999

1999/3. Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/8 of 1 November 1995,

"1. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme shall be elected on an interim basis for a term of three years from among the States included in the lists[5] set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme, in accordance with the following distribution of seats, it being understood that this allocation of seats creates no precedent for the composition of other United Nations bodies of limited membership:

"(*a*) Eight members from the States included in list A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and four by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*b*) Seven members from the States included in list B, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*c*) Five members from the States included in list C, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*d*) Twelve members from the States included in list D, six members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*e*) Three members from the States included in list E, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*f*) One additional member rotating among the States included in lists A, B and C to be elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the pattern of rotation shall be as follows:

"(i) A State from list A is to be elected to occupy the additional seat every other term out of four, starting from 1 January 2000;

"(ii) A State from list B is to be elected to occupy the additional seat the second term out of four, starting from 1 January 2003;

"(iii) A State from list C is to be elected to occupy the additional seat the fourth term out of four, starting from 1 January 2009;

"2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect one member from the States included in list E for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 2000;

"3. *Decides* that the above-mentioned distribution of seats shall be reviewed two years before the end of one full rotation scheme of four terms, as referred to in paragraph 1 (*f*) of the present resolution. Such a review shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 48/162 and 50/8, taking into account the relevant inputs of the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the result of the review shall enter into force on 1 January 2012;

"4. *Also decides* that, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 2000."

5th plenary meeting
25 March 1999

---

[5] Reproduced in E/1998/L.1/Add.4, annex II.

1999/4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of its agreed conclusions 1998/1 of 17 July 1998,[6] in which the Council noted the need to develop, through a strategic framework, when appropriate, a comprehensive approach to countries in crisis, in which key aspects of durable recovery, peace-building, all human rights, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences, were included. The development of such a comprehensive approach must involve national authorities as well as the United Nations system, donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. National authorities must take a leading role in all aspects of the recovery plan;

2. *Affirms* the leading role of the Government of Haiti in all aspects of the recovery plans for Haiti;

3. *Takes note* of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, in which the Economic and Social Council was invited to contribute to the elaboration of a long-term programme of support for Haiti, and of the exchange of letters between the Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council;[7]

4. *Decides* to create an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, composed of representatives of five Economic and Social Council members, designated by the President of the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with regional groups and the Government of Haiti;

5. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti should submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, for its consideration, its recommendations on how to ensure that international community assistance to the efforts to support the Government of Haiti in achieving sustainable development is adequate, coherent, well coordinated and effective;

6. *Requests* the Group to ensure that the Government of Haiti is fully involved in its work;

7. *Encourages* other interested Member States, including in particular the Friends of Haiti, to contribute to the work of the Group, and requests the Group to consider ways and means to facilitate their doing so;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Haiti, relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, including the World Bank, to provide all necessary assistance to the Group;

9. *Invites* other relevant multilateral institutions, in particular the Inter-American Development Bank, regional organizations and bilateral donors, to cooperate fully with the Group.

9th plenary meeting
7 May 1999

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999

1999/5. Poverty eradication and capacity-building

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 51/178 of 16 December 1996 on the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Recognizes* that investment in human resources and domestic and international policies supportive of economic and social development are essential prerequisites for the eradication of poverty;

3. *Calls upon* the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority and to further enhance support to developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty;

4. *Recognizes* that formulating, coordinating, implementing, monitoring and assessing integrated poverty eradication strategies, including through capacity-building initiatives, is the primary responsibility of the Governments of recipient countries, and calls upon the United Nations system to support these efforts upon the request of national Governments;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system organizations to support the strengthening of the capacity of Governments to establish data banks and to carry out poverty assessments at the country level;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, upon the request of Governments, to support policy analysis activities at the national and international levels, in particular regarding indicators relating to poverty eradication and human development strategies;

7. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support, in a coherent and coordinated manner, national efforts to empower people living in poverty, in particular women, through, *inter alia*, education, sustainable livelihoods, health services, in particular health care, and employment-creation policies;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of mainstreaming gender perspectives into all poverty eradication policies, including through gender-impact analyses, as women constitute the majority of persons living in poverty;

---

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (A/53/3 and Corr.1), chap. VII, para. 5.

[7] E/1999/7-S/1999/170 and E/1999/12-S/1999/403.

[8] E/1999/55 and Add.1 and 2.

9. *Stresses* that national Governments have the primary responsibility for their country's development and for coordinating development assistance, as well as enhancing its effectiveness;

10. *Urges*, in this context, further progress in harmonizing United Nations system support to national poverty eradication programmes through mechanisms such as the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, fully consistent with and in support of national priorities as expressed in the country strategy notes or relevant national development plans, as appropriate, as well as full use of thematic groups and other coordination mechanisms within the resident coordinator system, in order to provide an integrated, coordinated and collaborative response by the United Nations system to national priorities for poverty eradication;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to strengthen cooperation with all development partners in supporting national development priorities and policies, reflecting the cross-cutting nature of poverty eradication and capacity-building, including by increased collaboration with multilateral financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, taking note of its new initiatives, the International Monetary Fund, regional banks, as well as other donors, the private sector and other civil society organizations, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system to take further steps to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of its support to poverty eradication programmes, including by undertaking impartial, transparent and independent joint evaluations under the overall leadership and with the full and effective involvement of the Government;

13. *Underlines* the importance of the interdependence and the interlinkage between development assistance and national capacity-building;

14. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should adopt flexible responses to specific capacity-building needs as articulated by the recipient countries in accordance with their national development plans and priorities;

15. *Takes note* of the steps being taken to implement General Assembly resolution 53/192, paragraph 37, dealing with capacity-building, particularly the development of United Nations system guidance on capacity-building, with a view to making it an explicit objective of programmes and projects supported by the system, within the context of the 1998 triennial comprehensive policy review, including by revising, *inter alia*, relevant programming guidelines of the United Nations programmes and funds;

16. *Encourages* the Governments of recipient countries to work towards ensuring that all programmes have capacity-building components;

17. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to take further steps to collect and to disseminate relevant information on capacity-building, including best practices;

18. *Stresses* the need to address the subject of sustainability and adaptability of capacity-building in different development contexts and in response to a range of sectoral, cross-sectoral and technical requirements of recipient countries, and in particular to take appropriate steps to ensure the sustainability of capacity-building created in priority areas;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing documentation on resources for the operational activities for development segment of the Council's substantive session of 2000, as stated in paragraph 5 of its resolution 1999/6 of 23 July 1999 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192, to give consideration to the effect of the decline in core resources for operational activities on the capacity of the United Nations system to implement effective development programmes that support poverty eradication and capacity-building.

38th plenary meeting
23 July 1999

1999/6. Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[8] and of the consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities, 1999;[9]

2. *Reiterates* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality, impartiality and multilateralism and their ability to respond to the development needs of developing countries in a flexible manner, and that all operational activities must be country-driven, in response to and in accordance with the national development plans, policies and priorities of the recipient Governments concerned;

3. *Stresses* the primary responsibility of national Governments for their country's development, and recognizes the importance of national ownership of development programmes;

4. *Reaffirms* that untied core resources are the bedrock of the operational activities of the United Nations system, and, in this context, calls on Governments to take steps to address the urgent and immediate need for a substantial increase in their funding on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, reflecting the increasing needs of developing countries, taking into account the development of multi-year funding frameworks;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare documentation for its substantive session of 2000 on the subject of resources and funding, highlighting, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) Voluntary contributions by Governments to resources for operational activities for development of the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system, including the relationship to official development assistance, over the past decade, and the relationship between core and non-core resources;

---

[9] E/1999/CRP.1.

(*b*) Reasons for the decline in core resources to the operational activities of the United Nations system;

(*c*) An evaluation of the effects of such decline, including, as appropriate, on the effectiveness and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations system on the level of economic growth and sustainable development in developing and other recipient countries;

(*d*) Linkages between structural and managerial changes within the United Nations programmes and funds and resource mobilization, including the introduction of the multi-year funding frameworks that integrate programme objectives, resources, budgets and outcomes, with a view to improving effectiveness and increasing core resources;

6. *Takes note* of the progress made in the introduction of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the common country assessment in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 53/192, paragraphs 17 to 22, and calls for further progress on the harmonization of programming cycles as well as steps to simplify and harmonize relevant programming procedures of the United Nations programmes, funds and agencies, bearing in mind their mandates, within specified target dates for the accomplishment of these prescribed actions;

7. *Takes note* of the progress and challenges with the common country assessment and the Framework, as highlighted in the reports of the programmes and funds, and encourages the programmes and funds to try to achieve a Framework that promotes a country-driven, collaborative and coherent response by the United Nations system to achieve greater impact at the country level fully consistent with and in support of national priorities;

8. *Calls upon* the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system, and the resident coordinator system in particular, to ensure continued sharing of the common country assessment and the Framework experiences and to give special attention to the involvement, in the preparation of the common country assessment and the Framework, of United Nations agencies without representation at the country level, as well as of the regional commissions, and to take into account the regional development dimension;

9. *Welcomes* the progress made to strengthen the resident coordinator system, to broaden the base for the recruitment of resident coordinators and to continue to increase the number of women resident coordinators;

10. *Takes note* of the efforts already made to strengthen field-level coordination and the role of the resident coordinator system, and encourages further steps towards greater collaboration at the field level, by ensuring well-functioning, highly participatory and active country teams, and full consultation with the Governments concerned, while respecting the specific identities and mandates of United Nations operational activities;

11. *Calls* for rapid progress to improve the self-assessment process of the resident coordinator system and to measure the performance against the work plans established;

12. *Requests* the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system to examine ways to simplify further their programming procedures and instruments, and, in this context, to accord the issue of simplification and harmonization high priority and to take concrete steps to reduce, simplify and harmonize their programming, operational and administrative procedures and the reporting requirements placed on recipient countries, particularly in regard to programme development, approval and implementation, while ensuring appropriate accountability, and to report on the progress made to the Economic and Social Council in 2000, and urges further progress towards the full harmonization of programming cycles in all countries;

13. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations system to support a coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences, and encourages the system to continue efforts to ensure a more integrated approach;

14. *Re-emphasizes* the central importance of thematic or theme groups within the resident coordinator system as a tool to address the cross-cutting issues identified in the follow-up to global conferences and the need to include in the annual report of the resident coordinator feedback on United Nations operational activities relating to conference follow-up;

15. *Requests* the programmes and funds to submit to the Council through their executive boards information and analyses of the extent to which the cross-cutting themes and goals emerging from global conferences have been integrated into their programme priorities in a coherent manner, as well as on specific steps taken to develop complementary and collaborative approaches with other United Nations organizations in promoting the implementation of global targets;

16. *Encourages* States Members and the entities and agencies of the United Nations to contribute to the effective five-year review of conferences, with special attention to promoting the linkages among them and the timely implementation of the outcomes emanating from the reviews;

17. *Calls* for continued promotion and support for broad-based partnerships at the national level in support of conference outcomes;

18. *Encourages* States Members and the entities and agencies of the United Nations to give special attention to providing coherent support for national capacity-building in accordance with the priority needs of developing countries in the area of data collection, indicators, monitoring and evaluation, recognizing that those activities are the basis for all other aspects of development planning;

19. *Notes* the need for better assessment of national capacity and the development of consistent approaches to strengthening such capacity within the United Nations Development Group and the broader United Nations system in order to strengthen significantly national capacity-building in programme countries;

20. *Encourages* greater cooperation between the World Bank, regional development banks and all funds and programmes, with a view to increased complementarity and better division of labour as well as enhanced coherence in their sectoral activities, building on the existing arrangements and

fully in accordance with the priorities of the recipient Government;

21. *Welcomes* the progress made in pursuing common premises and services, and requests the members of the United Nations Development Group to consult their respective governing bodies, as appropriate, on issues related to their further involvement in the development of common premises and services, bearing in mind that those arrangements should not impose additional burdens on developing countries;

22. *Urges* the United Nations system to use to the fullest extent possible and practicable available national expertise and indigenous technologies, and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2000 on the use of the recently agreed guidelines of the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions on national execution, with a view to resolving the issues identified in those guidelines;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to make full use of national capacity in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects, including through the use of national execution as provided by General Assembly resolution 53/192;

24. *Takes note* of the lessons learned by the programmes and funds in the implementation of their gender-balance policy, and calls for further efforts to retain women at mid-career and to promote actively their career advancement;

25. *Calls* for further efforts, based on lessons learned, to strengthen the adoption of an effective approach to gender mainstreaming for women's empowerment and gender equality, and programming for women and girls;

26. *Also calls* for the involvement of men and the education and sensitization of boys in the creation of an environment conducive to the realization of the rights of women and girls;

27. *Requests* the United Nations system to take appropriate measures to improve the effective incorporation of technical cooperation among developing countries into their programmes and projects and to intensify efforts towards mainstreaming the modality of the cooperation, including through support to the activities of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and encourages other relevant international institutions to undertake similar measures, bearing in mind the catalytic role of technical cooperation among developing countries;

28. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation, including technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, offers viable opportunities for the development of developing countries, and in this context requests the executive boards of the programmes and funds to review the allocation of resources for activities involving technical cooperation among developing countries, with a view to considering an increase therein;

29. *Recommends* that the practice of holding joint meetings of the bureau of the Economic and Social Council and the bureaux of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme be continued, and requests the respective bureaux to report on the meetings to their governing bodies;

30. *Invites* the governing bodies of the agencies of the United Nations to encourage greater and more active participation, as appropriate, in the United Nations Development Group initiatives in which they have been invited to take part, in keeping with their respective mandates;

31. *Requests* the United Nations entities, in their future reporting to the Council, to assess whether coordination mechanisms result in improved, timely and effective programmes and increased resource mobilization;

32. *Reaffirms* the importance of independent, transparent and impartial joint and periodic evaluations of operational activities at the country level, under the leadership of recipient Governments, and with the support of the resident coordinator system, to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and impact, particularly on poverty-eradication programmes, and encourages the programmes and funds to increase collaboration in monitoring and evaluation within the framework of the United Nations Development Group and in consultation with all relevant partners, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 55 of General Assembly resolution 53/192;

33. *Calls upon* the United Nations entities to promote further national capacity-building for effective programme, project and financial monitoring, as well as impact evaluations, in their programme activities.

38th plenary meeting
23 July 1999

1999/7. Expansion of the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection to include sustainable consumption

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/248 of 9 April 1985, in which the Assembly adopted the guidelines for consumer protection,

Noting that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its third session, recommended that the guidelines be expanded to include guidelines for sustainable consumption,[10]

Recalling its resolutions 1995/53 of 28 July 1995 and 1997/53 of 23 July 1997, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to elaborate guidelines in the area of sustainable consumption patterns,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[11] and the recommendations of the Interregional Expert Group Meeting on Consumer Protection and Sustainable Consumption, held at São Paulo, Brazil, from 28 to 30 January 1998,[12]

---

[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 12* (E/1995/32), chap. I, para. 45, sect. E.

[11] E/CN.17/1998/5.

[12] Ibid., annex.

Noting with appreciation the organization by the Bureau of the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development of open-ended consultations among member States, as requested by the Council in its decision 1998/215 of 23 July 1998,

Aware that the need remains great for assistance in the area of consumer protection, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing the impact that the guidelines have had in many countries in promoting just, equitable and sustainable economic and social development through their implementation by Governments,

Recognizing also the important role of civil society, in particular of non-governmental organizations, in promoting the implementation of the guidelines,

1. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly, for consideration, with a view to their adoption, the draft guidelines for consumer protection expanded to include sustainable consumption, as contained in the annex;

2. *Urges* Member States, other entities of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to implement effectively the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 1999

ANNEX

United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (as expanded in 1999)

I. OBJECTIVES

1. Taking into account the interests and needs of consumers in all countries, particularly those in developing countries, recognizing that consumers often face imbalances in economic terms, educational levels and bargaining power, and bearing in mind that consumers should have the right of access to non-hazardous products, as well as the right to promote just, equitable and sustainable economic and social development and environmental protection, these guidelines for consumer protection have the following objectives:

(*a*) To assist countries in achieving or maintaining adequate protection for their population as consumers;

(*b*) To facilitate production and distribution patterns responsive to the needs and desires of consumers;

(*c*) To encourage high levels of ethical conduct for those engaged in the production and distribution of goods and services to consumers;

(*d*) To assist countries in curbing abusive business practices by all enterprises at the national and international levels which adversely affect consumers;

(*e*) To facilitate the development of independent consumer groups;

(*f*) To further international cooperation in the field of consumer protection;

(*g*) To encourage the development of market conditions which provide consumers with greater choice at lower prices;

(*h*) To promote sustainable consumption.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2. Governments should develop or maintain a strong consumer protection policy, taking into account the guidelines set out below and relevant international agreements. In so doing, each Government should set its own priorities for the protection of consumers in accordance with the economic, social and environmental circumstances of the country and the needs of its population, bearing in mind the costs and benefits of proposed measures.

3. The legitimate needs which the guidelines are intended to meet are the following:

(*a*) The protection of consumers from hazards to their health and safety;

(*b*) The promotion and protection of the economic interests of consumers;

(*c*) Access of consumers to adequate information to enable them to make informed choices according to individual wishes and needs;

(*d*) Consumer education, including education on the environmental, social and economic impacts of consumer choice;

(*e*) Availability of effective consumer redress;

(*f*) Freedom to form consumer and other relevant groups or organizations and the opportunity of such organizations to present their views in decision-making processes affecting them;

(*g*) The promotion of sustainable consumption patterns.

4. Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, are the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment. All countries should strive to promote sustainable consumption patterns; developed countries should take the lead in achieving sustainable consumption patterns; developing countries should seek to achieve sustainable consumption patterns in their development process, having due regard to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The special situation and needs of developing countries in this regard should be fully taken into account.

5. Policies for promoting sustainable consumption should take into account the goals of eradicating poverty, satisfying the basic human needs of all members of society and reducing inequality within and between countries.

6. Governments should provide or maintain adequate infrastructure to develop, implement and monitor consumer protection policies. Special care should be taken to ensure that measures for consumer protection are implemented for the

benefit of all sectors of the population, particularly the rural population and people living in poverty.

7. All enterprises should obey the relevant laws and regulations of the countries in which they do business. They should also conform to the appropriate provisions of international standards for consumer protection to which the competent authorities of the country in question have agreed. (Hereinafter, references to international standards in the guidelines should be viewed in the context of the present paragraph.)

8. The potential positive role of universities and public and private enterprises in research should be considered when developing consumer protection policies.

III. GUIDELINES

9. The following guidelines should apply both to home-produced goods and services and to imports.

10. In applying any procedures or regulations for consumer protection, due regard should be given to ensuring that they do not become barriers to international trade and that they are consistent with international trade obligations.

A. PHYSICAL SAFETY

11. Governments should adopt or encourage the adoption of appropriate measures, including legal systems, safety regulations, national or international standards, voluntary standards and the maintenance of safety records to ensure that products are safe for either intended or normally foreseeable use.

12. Appropriate policies should ensure that goods produced by manufacturers are safe for either intended or normally foreseeable use. Those responsible for bringing goods to the market, in particular suppliers, exporters, importers, retailers and the like (hereinafter referred to as "distributors"), should ensure that while in their care these goods are not rendered unsafe through improper handling or storage and that while in their care they do not become hazardous through improper handling or storage. Consumers should be instructed in the proper use of goods and should be informed of the risks involved in intended or normally foreseeable use. Vital safety information should be conveyed to consumers by internationally understandable symbols wherever possible.

13. Appropriate policies should ensure that if manufacturers or distributors become aware of unforeseen hazards after products are placed on the market, they should notify the relevant authorities and, as appropriate, the public without delay. Governments should also consider ways of ensuring that consumers are properly informed of such hazards.

14. Governments should, where appropriate, adopt policies under which, if a product is found to be seriously defective and/or to constitute a substantial and severe hazard even when properly used, manufacturers and/or distributors should recall it and replace or modify it, or substitute another product for it; if it is not possible to do this within a reasonable period of time, the consumer should be adequately compensated.

B. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS' ECONOMIC INTERESTS

15. Government policies should seek to enable consumers to obtain optimum benefit from their economic resources. They should also seek to achieve the goals of satisfactory production and performance standards, adequate distribution methods, fair business practices, informative marketing and effective protection against practices which could adversely affect the economic interests of consumers and the exercise of choice in the market place.

16. Governments should intensify their efforts to prevent practices which are damaging to the economic interests of consumers through ensuring that manufacturers, distributors and others involved in the provision of goods and services adhere to established laws and mandatory standards. Consumer organizations should be encouraged to monitor adverse practices, such as the adulteration of foods, false or misleading claims in marketing and service frauds.

17. Governments should develop, strengthen or maintain, as the case may be, measures relating to the control of restrictive and other abusive business practices which may be harmful to consumers, including means for the enforcement of such measures. In this connection, Governments should be guided by their commitment to the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980.

18. Governments should adopt or maintain policies that make clear the responsibility of the producer to ensure that goods meet reasonable demands of durability, utility and reliability, and are suited to the purpose for which they are intended, and that the seller should see that these requirements are met. Similar policies should apply to the provision of services.

19. Governments should encourage fair and effective competition in order to provide consumers with the greatest range of choice among products and services at the lowest cost.

20. Governments should, where appropriate, see to it that manufacturers and/or retailers ensure adequate availability of reliable after-sales service and spare parts.

21. Consumers should be protected from such contractual abuses as one-sided standard contracts, exclusion of essential rights in contracts and unconscionable conditions of credit by sellers.

22. Promotional marketing and sales practices should be guided by the principle of fair treatment of consumers and should meet legal requirements. This requires the provision of the information necessary to enable consumers to take informed and independent decisions, as well as measures to ensure that the information provided is accurate.

23. Governments should encourage all concerned to participate in the free flow of accurate information on all aspects of consumer products.

24. Consumer access to accurate information about the environmental impact of products and services should be encouraged through such means as product profiles,

environmental reports by industry, information centres for consumers, voluntary and transparent eco-labelling programmes and product information hotlines.

25. Governments, in close collaboration with manufacturers, distributors and consumer organizations, should take measures regarding misleading environmental claims or information in advertising and other marketing activities. The development of appropriate advertising codes and standards for the regulation and verification of environmental claims should be encouraged.

26. Governments should, within their own national context, encourage the formulation and implementation by business, in cooperation with consumer organizations, of codes of marketing and other business practices to ensure adequate consumer protection. Voluntary agreements may also be established jointly by business, consumer organizations and other interested parties. These codes should receive adequate publicity.

27. Governments should regularly review legislation pertaining to weights and measures and assess the adequacy of the machinery for its enforcement.

C. STANDARDS FOR THE SAFETY AND QUALITY OF CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES

28. Governments should, as appropriate, formulate or promote the elaboration and implementation of standards, voluntary and other, at the national and international levels for the safety and quality of goods and services and give them appropriate publicity. National standards and regulations for product safety and quality should be reviewed from time to time, in order to ensure that they conform, where possible, to generally accepted international standards.

29. Where a standard lower than the generally accepted international standard is being applied because of local economic conditions, every effort should be made to raise that standard as soon as possible.

30. Governments should encourage and ensure the availability of facilities to test and certify the safety, quality and performance of essential consumer goods and services.

D. DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES FOR ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES

31. Governments should, where appropriate, consider:

(*a*) Adopting or maintaining policies to ensure the efficient distribution of goods and services to consumers; where appropriate, specific policies should be considered to ensure the distribution of essential goods and services where this distribution is endangered, as could be the case particularly in rural areas. Such policies could include assistance for the creation of adequate storage and retail facilities in rural centres, incentives for consumer self-help and better control of the conditions under which essential goods and services are provided in rural areas;

(*b*) Encouraging the establishment of consumer cooperatives and related trading activities, as well as information about them, especially in rural areas.

E. MEASURES ENABLING CONSUMERS TO OBTAIN REDRESS

32. Governments should establish or maintain legal and/or administrative measures to enable consumers or, as appropriate, relevant organizations to obtain redress through formal or informal procedures that are expeditious, fair, inexpensive and accessible. Such procedures should take particular account of the needs of low-income consumers.

33. Governments should encourage all enterprises to resolve consumer disputes in a fair, expeditious and informal manner, and to establish voluntary mechanisms, including advisory services and informal complaints procedures, which can provide assistance to consumers.

34. Information on available redress and other dispute-resolving procedures should be made available to consumers.

F. EDUCATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAMMES

35. Governments should develop or encourage the development of general consumer education and information programmes, including information on the environmental impacts of consumer choices and behaviour and the possible implications, including benefits and costs, of changes in consumption, bearing in mind the cultural traditions of the people concerned. The aim of such programmes should be to enable people to act as discriminating consumers, capable of making an informed choice of goods and services, and conscious of their rights and responsibilities. In developing such programmes, special attention should be given to the needs of disadvantaged consumers, in both rural and urban areas, including low-income consumers and those with low or non-existent literacy levels. Consumer groups, business and other relevant organizations of civil society should be involved in these educational efforts.

36. Consumer education should, where appropriate, become an integral part of the basic curriculum of the educational system, preferably as a component of existing subjects.

37. Consumer education and information programmes should cover such important aspects of consumer protection as the following:

(*a*) Health, nutrition, prevention of food-borne diseases and food adulteration;

(*b*) Product hazards;

(*c*) Product labelling;

(*d*) Relevant legislation, how to obtain redress, and agencies and organizations for consumer protection;

(*e*) Information on weights and measures, prices, quality, credit conditions and availability of basic necessities;

(*f*) Environmental protection;

(*g*) Efficient use of materials, energy and water.

38. Governments should encourage consumer organizations and other interested groups, including the media, to undertake education and information programmes, including on the environmental impacts of consumption patterns and on the possible implications, including benefits and costs, of changes

in consumption, particularly for the benefit of low-income consumer groups in rural and urban areas.

39. Business should, where appropriate, undertake or participate in factual and relevant consumer education and information programmes.

40. Bearing in mind the need to reach rural consumers and illiterate consumers, Governments should, as appropriate, develop or encourage the development of consumer information programmes in the mass media.

41. Governments should organize or encourage training programmes for educators, mass media professionals and consumer advisers, to enable them to participate in carrying out consumer information and education programmes.

G. PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

42. Sustainable consumption includes meeting the needs of present and future generations for goods and services in ways that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

43. Responsibility for sustainable consumption is shared by all members and organizations of society, with informed consumers, Government, business, labour organizations, and consumer and environmental organizations playing particularly important roles. Informed consumers have an essential role in promoting consumption that is environmentally, economically and socially sustainable, including through the effects of their choices on producers. Governments should promote the development and implementation of policies for sustainable consumption and the integration of those policies with other public policies. Government policy-making should be conducted in consultation with business, consumer and environmental organizations, and other concerned groups. Business has a responsibility for promoting sustainable consumption through the design, production and distribution of goods and services. Consumer and environmental organizations have a responsibility for promoting public participation and debate on sustainable consumption, for informing consumers, and for working with Government and business towards sustainable consumption.

44. Governments, in partnership with business and relevant organizations of civil society, should develop and implement strategies that promote sustainable consumption through a mix of policies that could include regulations; economic and social instruments; sectoral policies in such areas as land use, transport, energy and housing; information programmes to raise awareness of the impact of consumption patterns; removal of subsidies that promote unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; and promotion of sector-specific environmental-management best practices.

45. Governments should encourage the design, development and use of products and services that are safe and energy and resource efficient, considering their full life-cycle impacts. Governments should encourage recycling programmes that encourage consumers to both recycle wastes and purchase recycled products.

46. Governments should promote the development and use of national and international environmental health and safety standards for products and services; such standards should not result in disguised barriers to trade.

47. Governments should encourage impartial environmental testing of products.

48. Governments should safely manage environmentally harmful uses of substances and encourage the development of environmentally sound alternatives for such uses. New potentially hazardous substances should be evaluated on a scientific basis for their long-term environmental impact prior to distribution.

49. Governments should promote awareness of the health-related benefits of sustainable consumption and production patterns, bearing in mind both direct effects on individual health and collective effects through environmental protection.

50. Governments, in partnership with the private sector and other relevant organizations, should encourage the transformation of unsustainable consumption patterns through the development and use of new environmentally sound products and services and new technologies, including information and communication technologies, that can meet consumer needs while reducing pollution and depletion of natural resources.

51. Governments are encouraged to create or strengthen effective regulatory mechanisms for the protection of consumers, including aspects of sustainable consumption.

52. Governments should consider a range of economic instruments, such as fiscal instruments and internalization of environmental costs, to promote sustainable consumption, taking into account social needs, the need for disincentives for unsustainable practices and incentives for more sustainable practices, while avoiding potential negative effects for market access, in particular for developing countries.

53. Governments, in cooperation with business and other relevant groups, should develop indicators, methodologies and databases for measuring progress towards sustainable consumption at all levels. This information should be publicly available.

54. Governments and international agencies should take the lead in introducing sustainable practices in their own operations, in particular through their procurement policies. Government procurement, as appropriate, should encourage development and use of environmentally sound products and services.

55. Governments and other relevant organizations should promote research on consumer behaviour related to environmental damage in order to identify ways to make consumption patterns more sustainable.

H. MEASURES RELATING TO SPECIFIC AREAS

56. In advancing consumer interests, particularly in developing countries, Governments should, where appropriate, give priority to areas of essential concern for the health of the consumer, such as food, water and pharmaceuticals. Policies should be adopted or maintained for product quality control, adequate and secure distribution facilities, standardized international labelling and information, as well as education and research programmes in these areas. Government

guidelines in regard to specific areas should be developed in the context of the provisions of the present document.

Food

57. When formulating national policies and plans with regard to food, Governments should take into account the need of all consumers for food security and should support and, as far as possible, adopt standards from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization Codex Alimentarius or, in their absence, other generally accepted international food standards. Governments should maintain, develop or improve food safety measures, including safety criteria, food standards and dietary requirements and effective monitoring, inspection and evaluation mechanisms.

58. Governments should promote sustainable agricultural policies and practices, conservation of biodiversity and protection of soil and water, taking into account traditional knowledge.

Water

59. Governments should, within the goals and targets set for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, formulate, maintain or strengthen national policies to improve the supply, distribution and quality of water for drinking. Due regard should be paid to the choice of appropriate levels of service, quality and technology, the need for education programmes and the importance of community participation.

60. Governments should assign high priority to the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the multiple uses of water, taking into account the importance of water for sustainable development in general and its finite character as a resource.

Pharmaceuticals

61. Governments should develop or maintain adequate standards, provisions and appropriate regulatory systems for ensuring the quality and appropriate use of pharmaceuticals through integrated national drug policies which could address, *inter alia*, procurement, distribution, production, licensing arrangements, registration systems and the availability of reliable information on pharmaceuticals. In so doing, Governments should take special account of the work and recommendations of the World Health Organization on pharmaceuticals. For relevant products, the use of that organization's Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products Moving in International Commerce and other international information systems on pharmaceuticals should be encouraged. Measures should also be taken, as appropriate, to promote the use of international non-proprietary names (INNs) for drugs, drawing on the work done by the World Health Organization.

62. In addition to the priority areas indicated above, Governments should adopt appropriate measures in other areas, such as pesticides and chemicals in regard, where relevant, to their use, production and storage, taking into account such relevant health and environmental information as Governments may require producers to provide and include in the labelling of products.

IV. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

63. Governments should, especially in a regional or subregional context:

(*a*) Develop, review, maintain or strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms for the exchange of information on national policies and measures in the field of consumer protection;

(*b*) Cooperate or encourage cooperation in the implementation of consumer protection policies to achieve greater results within existing resources. Examples of such cooperation could be collaboration in the setting up or joint use of testing facilities, common testing procedures, exchange of consumer information and education programmes, joint training programmes and joint elaboration of regulations;

(*c*) Cooperate to improve the conditions under which essential goods are offered to consumers, giving due regard to both price and quality. Such cooperation could include joint procurement of essential goods, exchange of information on different procurement possibilities and agreements on regional product specifications.

64. Governments should develop or strengthen information links regarding products which have been banned, withdrawn or severely restricted in order to enable other importing countries to protect themselves adequately against the harmful effects of such products.

65. Governments should work to ensure that the quality of products, and information relating to such products, does not vary from country to country in a way that would have detrimental effects on consumers.

66. To promote sustainable consumption, Governments, international bodies and business should work together to develop, transfer and disseminate environmentally sound technologies, including through appropriate financial support from developed countries, and to devise new and innovative mechanisms for financing their transfer among all countries, in particular to and among developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

67. Governments and international organizations, as appropriate, should promote and facilitate capacity-building in the area of sustainable consumption, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In particular, Governments should also facilitate cooperation among consumer groups and other relevant organizations of civil society, with the aim of strengthening capacity in this area.

68. Governments and international bodies, as appropriate, should promote programmes relating to consumer education and information.

69. Governments should work to ensure that policies and measures for consumer protection are implemented with due regard to their not becoming barriers to international trade, and that they are consistent with international trade obligations.

1999/8. Functioning of the Statistical Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 8 (I) of 16 February 1946 and 8 (II) of 21 June 1946 concerning the establishment and terms of reference of the Statistical Commission and 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, in which the Council further refined the terms of reference, and resolution 1306 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, by which the Council established the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination and gave it its initial task,

Welcoming the series of reviews that the Statistical Commission has carried out since 1993 on its role and functioning and that of its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recognizing the need to provide for more continuity of the Commission's decision-making and oversight of the global statistical process,

Recognizing also the need for a more flexible and rapid response to emerging and topical developments in international statistics than is possible through the biennial meetings of the Statistical Commission,

Wishing to enable the Statistical Commission to carry out on a more continuous basis its role in following up the statistical implications of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the agreed conclusions of the high-level and coordination segments of the Economic and Social Council and of its resolutions, thus providing enhanced support to the Council in carrying out its own responsibilities in this area,

1. *Decides* that the Statistical Commission shall meet annually, beginning in 2000, for a period of four working days in New York, and decides that the small additional cost shall come from existing resources;

2. *Also decides* that, with immediate effect, the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination shall cease to function.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 1999

1999/9. Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1998/221 of 23 July 1998 and General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985,

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Germany to host the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 2002;

2. *Decides* that the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names will be held in Germany from 27 August to 5 September 2002.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 1999

1999/10. Population growth, structure and distribution

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[13]

Recalling the recommendations of the Programme of Action relating to population growth, structure and distribution,

Recalling also that the theme for the thirty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development was population growth, structure and distribution, with special emphasis on sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including education, and noting the importance of the issues related to, *inter alia*, youth, ageing and migration, as well as the need for data collection,

Requests the Population Division of the Secretariat to continue its research on population growth, structure and distribution, including levels, trends, determinants, consequences and policies, while giving due attention to issues related to, *inter alia*, youth, ageing, migration and data collection, so that Governments may benefit by comparing experiences and by understanding the factors underlying changing demographic circumstances, and calls upon Governments to continue to facilitate the work of the Population Division in this regard.

39th plenary meeting
26 July 1999

1999/11. Long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 17 of its agreed conclusions 1998/1of 17 July 1998,[6] in which the Council noted the need to develop, through a strategic framework, when appropriate, a comprehensive approach to countries in crisis, in which key aspects of durable recovery, peace-building, all human rights, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences, were included,

Recalling also that the development of such a comprehensive approach must involve national authorities as well as the United Nations system, donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and that national authorities must take a leading role in all aspects of the recovery plan,

Recalling further its resolution 1999/4 of 7 May 1999, by which it created an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, with the mandate of submitting to the Council at its substantive session of 1999, for its consideration, its recommendations on how to ensure that international community assistance to the efforts to support the Government of Haiti in achieving sustainable development is adequate, coherent, well coordinated and effective,

---

[13] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Reaffirming the leading role of the Government of Haiti in all aspects of the recovery plans for Haiti,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti,[14]

Emphasizing the need to develop a strategic framework and a comprehensive approach for a long-term United Nations programme of support for Haiti,

Emphasizing also that capacity-building is a key element to enable Governments and civil society to manage their affairs and effectively absorb international assistance in post-conflict situations,

Stressing the vital link between national stability and economic and social development,

Taking note of the request by the Government of Haiti for international electoral assistance for its plans to organize and hold the forthcoming legislative, local and presidential elections,

Bearing in mind the importance of the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with regard to human rights issues in Haiti and of the work of the independent expert on Haiti of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti,[14] and welcomes its recommendations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Haiti and making use of the existing United Nations presence in Haiti, to take the necessary steps to develop on a priority basis a long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti in such areas as education, peace-building, poverty eradication, social integration, productive employment, trade, durable recovery and sustainable development, aimed particularly at reinforcing capacity-building objectives in both governmental and civil society institutions;

3. *Requests* the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, other multilateral institutions and regional organizations, bilateral donors, including within the Consultative Group meetings led by the World Bank, non-governmental organizations and the rest of the donor community to continue to support and to work in close collaboration with the Government of Haiti for the purpose of elaborating and supporting the long-term strategy and programme for Haiti, including prioritizing sustainable development and capacity-building objectives;

4. *Urges* that the coordination of the work of the organizations of the United Nations system in Haiti continue to function through the resident coordinator mechanism, since it has proved to be an adequate means for effective coordination, and that such coordination should be further strengthened through the completion of the common country assessment and subsequent preparation of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Haiti, which will provide the elements to define an effective long-term United Nations development assistance programme for the country;

5. *Recommends* that the long-term programme of support for Haiti address the issues of capacity-building of governmental institutions, especially in areas such as governance, the promotion of human rights, the administration of justice, the electoral system, law enforcement, police training and other areas of social and economic development, which would enable the Government of Haiti to adequately and effectively coordinate, manage, absorb and utilize international assistance and development aid;

6. *Also recommends* that the long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti also address the issue of capacity-building in civil society institutions, particularly community-based organizations, labour unions and professional associations;

7. *Urges* the United Nations system to continue to support the preparations for legislative, local and presidential elections in Haiti, including supporting financially the ongoing efforts of the Government of Haiti to organize those elections;

8. *Recommends* to the General Assembly to review all aspects of the mandate and operations of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti in the light of the situation in Haiti and to consider renewing the mandate of the United Nations component of the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Government of Haiti other modalities under which reinforced support from the international community can be ensured for the electoral processes;

10. *Urges* the United Nations system to continue to work in the areas of consolidation of democracy and training and professionalization of the national police force of Haiti, and, to that end, recommends to the General Assembly to consider devising a United Nations special training and technical assistance programme for the Haitian National Police;

11. *Recommends* to the General Assembly to consider requesting the Secretary-General to continue his good offices in Haiti through his Representative and to maintain the existence of the office there, which would also have the responsibility of managing any new civilian mission mandated by the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2000, and to the appropriate United Nations intergovernmental bodies, an integrated synthesis report on the elaboration and implementation of the long-term programme of support for Haiti, including observations and recommendations on the work of the relevant United Nations bodies in their respective areas of competence.

41st plenary meeting
27 July 1999

---

[14] E/1999/103.

1999/12. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/78 of 28 April 1999,[15]

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights that the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, request the Secretary-General to assign high priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to earmark adequate resources to finance those activities;

2. *Also approves* the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to undertake research and consultations on the use of the Internet for purposes of incitement to racial hatred, racist propaganda and xenophobia, to study ways of promoting international cooperation in this area, and to draw up a programme of human rights education and exchanges over the Internet on experience in the struggle against racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism;

3. *Further approves* the Commission's appeal to the High Commissioner to provide those countries which were visited by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, at their request, with advisory services and technical assistance to enable them to implement fully the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur;

4. *Endorses* the Commission's decision, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997, which indicates that the Commission will act as the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance:

(*a*) That the sessions of the Preparatory Committee scheduled in 2000 and 2001 will be headed by the same bureau, composed of ten members, that is, two representatives per regional group, in order to ensure continuity and the adequate representation of all States Members of the United Nations;

(*b*) To recommend to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that the World Conference and the sessions of the Preparatory Committee should be open to participation by:

(i) All States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies;

(ii) Representatives of all regional organizations and regional commissions involved in the preparation of regional meetings;

(iii) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observers;

(iv) Representatives of the specialized agencies, the secretariats of the regional commissions and all United Nations bodies and programmes;

(v) Representatives of all United Nations mechanisms in the field of human rights;

(vi) Other interested governmental organizations, which shall be represented by observers;

(vii) Interested non-governmental organizations, which shall be represented by observers in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996;

5. *Approves* the Commission's recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that, if no offer is made to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for hosting the World Conference by the end of the first session of the Preparatory Committee to be held in 2000:

(*a*) The World Conference should be held in Geneva;

(*b*) The World Conference should be held in 2001, but after the session of the Commission on Human Rights and before that of the General Assembly;

6. *Also approves* the Commission's requests to the High Commissioner:

(*a*) To prepare, immediately following the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, the questionnaires referred to in the report of the open-ended Working Group to review and formulate proposals for the World Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,[16] with a view, on the one hand, to reviewing progress made in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] and, on the other, to reappraise the obstacles to further progress in the field and ways to overcome them, and to send them as soon as possible to States, specialized agencies, international and non-governmental organizations and national institutions;

(*b*) To review and analyse the replies and submit a report to the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, six weeks before the beginning of its work;

(*c*) To open an Internet site on the preparations for the World Conference, in close cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(*d*) In her capacity as Secretary-General of the World Conference, to prepare and carry out, in close cooperation with the Department of Public Information, an effective world information campaign, with a view to mobilizing support for the objectives of the World Conference by all sectors of political, economic, social and cultural life, as well as other interested sectors;

(*e*) To include in her strategy for informing international public opinion and sensitizing it to the objectives of the World Conference:

---

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[16] E/CN.4/1999/16 and Corr.1 and 2.

[17] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

(i) The appointment of renowned ambassadors from the entertainment, arts, culture, sports and musical worlds, and any other field, who might mobilize the attention of civil society;

(ii) An invitation to the sports world to cooperate actively as a partner in the World Conference;

(iii) Additional private-sector funding through sponsoring;

(iv) The need to ensure full coverage of preparatory activities and the World Conference by the media by making full use of the services of United Nations information centres;

(v) Sending to all Governments, international and non-governmental organizations and national institutions information handbooks and pamphlets that can be made available to the public and the media, as well as to United Nations information centres;

(*f*) To set up a voluntary fund designed specifically to cover all aspects of the preparatory process for the World Conference and the participation of non-governmental organizations, especially from developing countries, by requesting all Governments, international and non-governmental organizations and private individuals to contribute to this fund;

(*g*) To undertake appropriate consultations with non-governmental organizations on the possibility that they might hold a forum before and partly during the World Conference, and, insofar as possible, to provide them with technical assistance for that purpose;

(*h*) To undertake a study to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session on ways of improving coordination between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all specialized agencies and international, regional and subregional organizations in the field of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(*i*) To help the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to carry out a study on preventive measures relating to ethnic, racial, religious and xenophobically motivated conflicts and to formulate recommendations intended for the first session of the Preparatory Committee;

(*j*) To invite the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance to participate actively in the preparatory process and in the World Conference by initiating studies on action to combat incitement to hatred and religious intolerance;

(*k*) To review progress made in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to reappraise the obstacles to further progress in the field and ways to overcome them, with a view to submitting her conclusions to the Preparatory Committee;

(*l*) To organize an international seminar of experts on the remedies available to the victims of acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and on good national practices in this field, which will be financed by voluntary contributions, to encourage other activities, particularly seminars forming part of the preparations for the World Conference, and to submit the recommendations of those seminars to the Preparatory Committee;

(*m*) To draw up a draft agenda for the first session of the Preparatory Committee;

7. *Approves* the Commission's appeals to the High Commissioner to help States and regional organizations, on request, to convene national and regional meetings or to undertake other initiatives, including at the expert level, to prepare for the World Conference, and also to the specialized agencies and the United Nations regional commissions, in coordination with the High Commissioner, to contribute to the holding of regional preparatory meetings;

8. *Also approves* the Commission's requests:

(*a*) To the Secretary-General, the United Nations specialized agencies and the regional commissions to provide financial and technical assistance for the organization of the regional preparatory meetings planned in the context of the World Conference, and stresses that such assistance should be supplemented by voluntary contributions;

(*b*) To the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights[18] to undertake a study on ways of making United Nations activities and mechanisms in the context of programmes aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance more effective;

(*c*) To the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of Commission resolution 1999/78 under the item entitled "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination";

9. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Commission that the World Conference should adopt a declaration and a programme of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, that the particular situation of children should receive special attention during the preparations for and during the World Conference itself, especially in its outcome, and that the importance of systematically adopting a gender-based approach throughout the preparations for and in the outcome of the World Conference should be stressed;

10. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance for a further period of three years.

42nd plenary meeting
27 July 1999

---

[18] Formerly known as the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see decision 1999/256).

1999/13. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[19] and the Beijing Declaration[20] and Platform for Action,[21]

"*Recalling* that the Beijing Platform for Action, pursuant to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, supported the process initiated by the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[22] that could enter into force as soon as possible on a right-to-petition procedure,

"*Noting* that the Beijing Platform for Action also called on all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible so that universal ratification of the Convention can be achieved by the year 2000,

"1. *Adopts and opens for signature, ratification and accession* the Optional Protocol to the Convention, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

"2. *Calls upon* all States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention to sign and ratify or to accede to the Protocol as soon as possible;

"3. *Stresses* that States parties to the Protocol should undertake to respect the rights and procedures provided by the Protocol and cooperate with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at all stages of its proceedings under the Protocol;

"4. *Stresses also* that in the fulfilment of its mandate as well as its functions under the Protocol, the Committee should continue to be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity;

"5. *Requests* the Committee to hold meetings to exercise its functions under the Protocol after its entry into force, in addition to its meetings held under article 20 of the Convention; the duration of such meetings shall be determined and, if necessary, reviewed by a meeting of the States parties to the Protocol, subject to the approval of the General Assembly;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Protocol after its entry into force;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include information on the status of the Protocol in her or his regular reports submitted to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention.

"ANNEX

"Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

"*The States Parties to the present Protocol,*

"*Noting* that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

"*Also noting* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[17] proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

"*Recalling* that the International Covenants on Human Rights[23] and other international human rights instruments prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex,

"*Also recalling* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[22] ('the Convention'), in which the States Parties thereto condemn discrimination against women in all its forms and agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women,

"*Reaffirming* their determination to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action to prevent violations of these rights and freedoms,

"*Have agreed as follows*:

"*Article 1*

"A State Party to the present Protocol ('State Party') recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ('the Committee') to receive and consider communications submitted in accordance with article 2.

"*Article 2*

"Communications may be submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, under the jurisdiction of a State Party, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that State Party. Where a communication is submitted on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, this shall be with their consent unless the author can justify acting on their behalf without such consent.

---

[19] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[20] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[21] Ibid., annex II.

[22] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[23] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

"Article 3

"Communications shall be in writing and shall not be anonymous. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party to the Convention that is not a party to the present Protocol.

"Article 4

"1. The Committee shall not consider a communication unless it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted unless the application of such remedies is unreasonably prolonged or unlikely to bring effective relief.

"2. The Committee shall declare a communication inadmissible where:

"(*a*) The same matter has already been examined by the Committee or has been or is being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;

"(*b*) It is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention;

"(*c*) It is manifestly ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated;

"(*d*) It is an abuse of the right to submit a communication;

"(*e*) The facts that are the subject of the communication occurred prior to the entry into force of the present Protocol for the State Party concerned unless those facts continued after that date.

"Article 5

"1. At any time after the receipt of a communication and before a determination on the merits has been reached, the Committee may transmit to the State Party concerned for its urgent consideration a request that the State Party take such interim measures as may be necessary to avoid possible irreparable damage to the victim or victims of the alleged violation.

"2. Where the Committee exercises its discretion under paragraph 1 of the present article, this does not imply a determination on admissibility or on the merits of the communication.

"Article 6

"1. Unless the Committee considers a communication inadmissible without reference to the State Party concerned, and provided that the individual or individuals consent to the disclosure of their identity to that State Party, the Committee shall bring any communication submitted to it under the present Protocol confidentially to the attention of the State Party concerned.

"2. Within six months, the receiving State Party shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been provided by that State Party.

"Article 7

"1. The Committee shall consider communications received under the present Protocol in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals and by the State Party concerned, provided that this information is transmitted to the parties concerned.

"2. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present Protocol.

"3. After examining a communication, the Committee shall transmit its views on the communication, together with its recommendations, if any, to the parties concerned.

"4. The State Party shall give due consideration to the views of the Committee, together with its recommendations, if any, and shall submit to the Committee, within six months, a written response, including information on any action taken in the light of the views and recommendations of the Committee.

"5. The Committee may invite the State Party to submit further information about any measures the State Party has taken in response to its views or recommendations, if any, including as deemed appropriate by the Committee, in the State Party's subsequent reports under article 18 of the Convention.

"Article 8

"1. If the Committee receives reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations by a State Party of rights set forth in the Convention, the Committee shall invite that State Party to cooperate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned.

"2. Taking into account any observations that may have been submitted by the State Party concerned as well as any other reliable information available to it, the Committee may designate one or more of its members to conduct an inquiry and to report urgently to the Committee. Where warranted and with the consent of the State Party, the inquiry may include a visit to its territory.

"3. After examining the findings of such an inquiry, the Committee shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments and recommendations.

"4. The State Party concerned shall, within six months of receiving the findings, comments and recommendations transmitted by the Committee, submit its observations to the Committee.

"5. Such an inquiry shall be conducted confidentially and the cooperation of that State Party shall be sought at all stages of the proceedings.

"*Article 9*

"1. The Committee may invite the State Party concerned to include in its report under article 18 of the Convention details of any measures taken in response to an inquiry conducted under article 8 of the present Protocol.

"2. The Committee may, if necessary, after the end of the period of six months referred to in article 8.4, invite the State Party concerned to inform it of the measures taken in response to such an inquiry.

"*Article 10*

"1. Each State Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of the present Protocol or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in articles 8 and 9.

"2. Any State Party having made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article may, at any time, withdraw this declaration by notification to the Secretary-General.

"*Article 11*

"A State Party shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that individuals under its jurisdiction are not subjected to ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of communicating with the Committee pursuant to the present Protocol.

"*Article 12*

"The Committee shall include in its annual report under article 21 of the Convention a summary of its activities under the present Protocol.

"*Article 13*

"Each State Party undertakes to make widely known and to give publicity to the Convention and the present Protocol and to facilitate access to information about the views and recommendations of the Committee, in particular, on matters involving that State Party.

"*Article 14*

"The Committee shall develop its own rules of procedure to be followed when exercising the functions conferred on it by the present Protocol.

"*Article 15*

"1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention.

"2. The present Protocol shall be subject to ratification by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention.

"4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"*Article 16*

"1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

"*Article 17*

"No reservations to the present Protocol shall be permitted.

"*Article 18*

"1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to the present Protocol and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties with a request that they notify her or him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting on the proposal. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

"2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Protocol in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

"3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties that have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have accepted.

"*Article 19*

"1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

"2. Denunciation shall be without prejudice to the continued application of the provisions of the present Protocol to any communication submitted under article 2 or any inquiry initiated under article 8 before the effective date of denunciation.

"*Article 20*

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States of:

"(*a*) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under the present Protocol;

"(*b*) The date of entry into force of the present Protocol and of any amendment under article 18;

"(*c*) Any denunciation under article 19.

"*Article 21*

"1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 25 of the Convention."

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/14. Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[23] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[24] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[22] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[25] the Beijing Declaration[20] and the Platform for Action[21] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women and other instruments of human rights and international humanitarian law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[26] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[23] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[23] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[27] and that it has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, in particular in all areas under the control of the Taliban, as documented by the continued and substantiated reports of grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, such as denial of access to health care, to all levels and types of education, to employment outside the home and, in repeated instances, to humanitarian aid, as well as restrictions upon their freedom of movement,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in particular his special focus on violations of the human rights of women and girls, especially in territories under the control of the Taliban faction,

Noting with concern the detrimental impact of these harmful conditions on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care,

Welcoming the United Nations Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan in November 1997, led by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, taking into account the report on the Mission,[28] and hoping that the Mission will serve as a model for future efforts to address the gender dimension of crisis/conflict situations,

Expressing its appreciation for the international community's support of and solidarity with the women and girls of Afghanistan, being supportive of the women of Afghanistan who protest against violations of their human rights, and encouraging women and men worldwide to continue efforts to draw attention to their situation and to promote the immediate restoration of their ability to enjoy their human rights,

1. *Condemns* the continuing grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination and violence against them, in all areas of Afghanistan, particularly in areas under the control of the Taliban;

2. *Also condemns* the denial by the Taliban of the access of women to health care and the systematic violation of the human rights of women in Afghanistan, including the denial of access to education and to employment outside their home, freedom of movement, and freedom from intimidation, harassment and violence, which has a serious detrimental impact on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care;

3. *Urges* the Taliban and other Afghan parties to recognize, protect, promote and act in accordance with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion, in accordance with international human rights instruments, and to respect international humanitarian law;

4. *Urges* all the Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to bring to an end without delay all violations of the human rights of women and girls and to take urgent measures to ensure:

(*a*) The repeal of all legislative and other measures that discriminate against women;

(*b*) The effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life;

---

[24] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[25] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[26] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III).

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[28] For the text, see the Women Watch web site (http://www.un.org/womenwatch/news/archive.htm).

(*c*) Respect for the equal right of women to work and their reintegration in employment;

(*d*) The equal right of women and girls to education without discrimination, the reopening of schools and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education;

(*e*) Respect for the right of women to security of person and that those responsible for physical attacks on women are brought to justice;

(*f*) Respect for freedom of movement for women;

(*g*) Respect for the equal access of women and girls to health care;

5. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the United Nations, international and non-governmental organizations and donors to ensure that all United Nations-assisted programmes in Afghanistan are formulated and coordinated in such a way as to promote and to ensure the participation of women in those programmes and that women benefit equally with men from such programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all States and to the international community to ensure that all humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan, in conformity with the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, is based on the principle of non-discrimination, integrates a gender perspective, and actively attempts to promote the participation of both women and men and to promote peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Urges* States to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women in Afghanistan and to mainstream a gender perspective into all aspects of their policies and actions related to Afghanistan;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the positions of Gender Adviser and Human Rights Adviser at the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator for Afghanistan, in order to ensure more effective consideration and implementation of human rights and gender concerns in all United Nations programmes within Afghanistan, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan[28] led by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women in November 1997;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations activities in Afghanistan are carried out according to the principle of non-discrimination against women and girls, and that a gender perspective and special attention to the human rights of women and girls are fully incorporated into the work of the Civil Affairs Unit established within the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, including the training and selection of staff;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan giving special attention to the human rights of women and girls and fully incorporating a gender perspective in his work;

11. *Appeals* to States and the international community to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women;

12. *Urges* all Afghan factions, in particular the Taliban, to ensure the safety and protection of all United Nations and humanitarian workers in Afghanistan and to allow them, regardless of gender, to carry out their work unhindered.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/15. Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the section concerning the situation of Palestinian women and assistance provided by organizations of the United Nations system of the report of the Secretary-General[29] on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration[20] and the Platform for Action[21] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[30] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action,

Recalling also its resolution 1998/10 of 28 July 1998 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[31] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Gravely concerned at the suspension, on 20 December 1998, by the Government of Israel of the implementation of the Wye River Memorandum, signed in Washington, D.C., on 23 October 1998, including the negotiations on the final settlement which were to have been concluded by May 1999,

Concerned about the continuing difficult situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous illegal Israeli settlement activities, as well as the harsh economic conditions and other consequences for the situation of Palestinian women and their families resulting from the frequent closures and isolation of the occupied territory,

1. *Stresses* its support for the Middle East peace process and the need for speedy and full implementation of the agreements already reached between the parties;

2. *Affirms* that in spite of the actual deterioration of the Middle East peace process as a result of the lack of compliance by the Government of Israel with the existing agreements, increased efforts must be exerted to bring the peace process back on track towards the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region and the

---

[29] E/CN.6/1999/2, sect. IV.A.

[30] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[31] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

achievement of tangible results towards the improvement of the situation of Palestinian women and their families;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration into the development planning of their society;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV, of 18 October 1907[32] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[27] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugee and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

6. *Urges* Member States, financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women for the creation of projects responding to their needs, especially during the transitional period;

7. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[30] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action;[21]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fourth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/16. System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1996/34 of 25 July 1996 on the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996–2001, in which it called for a new draft plan to cover the period 2002–2005,

Considering that the new draft plan should take into consideration the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on progress achieved in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,[21]

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to formulate the plan for the period 2002–2005 in two phases, a first phase consisting of an assessment of activities undertaken by the United Nations system and of the obstacles encountered and lessons learned from the present plan and the system-wide process of implementation, and a second phase consisting of a new plan that reflects the growing emphasis on action and delivery;

2. *Decides* that the assessment should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on the Status of Women in 2000 and that the new plan for the period 2002–2005 should be submitted to the Council through the Commission in 2001.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/17. Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action

The Economic and Social Council

Endorses the following agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women with respect to the two critical areas of concern addressed by the Commission at its forty-third session:

I. WOMEN AND HEALTH

The Commission on the Status of Women

1. *Reaffirms* the Beijing Platform for Action,[21] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, notably chapter IV.C on women and health, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[13] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[22]

2. *Recalls* the Constitution of the World Health Organization, which states that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity; that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition; and that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and States;

3. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to consider, when preparing their initial and periodic reports under the Convention, including on article 12, general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

4. *Acknowledges* that the realization by women of their right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is an integral part of the full realization by them of all human rights, and that the human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights;

5. *Also acknowledges* the link between the physical and mental health of women throughout the life cycle and the level of national development, including the availability of basic social services such as health services, the status and degree of empowerment of women in society, employment and

---

[32] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

work, poverty, illiteracy, ageing, race and ethnicity, and violence in all its forms, in particular harmful attitudes and traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women, as well as the importance of investing in the health of women for the well-being of women themselves and for the development of society as a whole;

6. *Recognizes* that lack of development is a major obstacle for women in many countries and that the international economic environment, through its impact on national economies, affects the capacity of many countries to provide and expand quality health services to women; further significant obstacles include competing governmental priorities and inadequate resources;

7. *Proposes*, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.C of the Beijing Platform for Action, that the following actions be taken:

Actions to be taken by Governments, the United Nations system and civil society, as appropriate

1. Universal access, on a basis of equality between women and men, to quality, comprehensive and affordable health care and health services and information by women throughout the life cycle

(*a*) Ensure universal access on a basis of equality between women and men to appropriate, affordable and quality health care and health services for women throughout the life cycle;

(*b*) Formulate policies favourable to investments in the health of women and intensify efforts to meet the targets identified in the Beijing Platform for Action, in order to bridge the gap between commitments and implementation;

(*c*) Ensure universal access for women throughout the life cycle, on a basis of equality between women and men, to social services related to health care, including education, clean water and safe sanitation, nutrition, food security and health education programmes;

(*d*) Integrate sexual, reproductive and mental health services, with emphasis on preventative measures, within the primary health-care system to respond to the broad health needs of women and men, in a life-cycle approach;

(*e*) Design and implement programmes, with the full involvement of young people, to educate and inform them on sexual and reproductive health issues, taking into account the rights of the child to access to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, and the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians;

(*f*) Allocate and reallocate, where appropriate, adequate resources to put in place the necessary measures which ensure that quality health services are accessible to those women throughout their life cycle who are living in poverty, are disadvantaged or are socially excluded;

(*g*) Increase efforts directed towards poverty eradication by assessing the impact of broader macroeconomic policies on the feminization of poverty and on the health of women and address the health needs of those vulnerable, throughout their life span;

(*h*) Adopt preventive and promotional health policies at an early stage where possible in order to prevent health problems and dependence among older women and to enable them to lead independent and healthy lives;

(*i*) Ensure that special attention is given to supporting women with disabilities and empower them to lead independent and healthy lives;

(*j*) Address the need for appropriate screening services for women, within the context of national health priorities;

(*k*) Encourage women to practise regular sport and recreational activities that have a positive impact on the health, well-being and fitness of women throughout the life cycle, and ensure that women enjoy equal opportunities to practise sports, use sport facilities and take part in competitions.

2. Sexual and reproductive health

(*a*) Accelerate efforts for the implementation of the targets established in the Beijing Platform for Action with regard to universal access to quality and affordable health services, including reproductive and sexual health, reduction of persistently high maternal mortality and infant and child mortality and reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition and iron deficiency anaemia,[33] as well as to provide maternal and essential obstetric care, including emergency care, and implement existing and develop new strategies to prevent maternal deaths, caused by, *inter alia*, infections, malnutrition, hypertension during pregnancy, unsafe abortion[34] and post-partum haemorrhage, and child deaths, taking into account the Safe Motherhood Initiative;

(*b*) Promote and support breastfeeding unless it is medically contraindicated, as well as implement the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative;

(*c*) Support scientific research into and the development of safe, affordable, effective and easily accessible female-controlled methods of family planning, including dual methods such as microbicides and female condoms that protect against both sexually transmitted diseases and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and prevent pregnancy, taking into account paragraph 96 of the report of the Fourth World Conference on Women;

(*d*) Support the development and widespread use of male contraceptive methods;

(*e*) Educate women and men, particularly young people, with a view to encouraging men to accept their responsibilities in matters related to sexuality, reproduction and child-rearing and to promoting equal relationships between women and men;

(*f*) Enhance the ability and knowledge of women, and empower them to make informed choices, to prevent unwanted pregnancies;

---

[33] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 106 (*w*).

[34] Ibid., para. 106 (*k*).

(*g*) Work with the media and other sectors to encourage the development of positive attitudes about major transitions in the reproductive lives of women and girls, such as the onset of menstruation and menopause, and provide appropriate support, where needed, for women undergoing these transitions;

(*h*) Eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional and customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, since such practices constitute a definite form of violence against women and girls and a serious form of violation of their human rights, including through the development of appropriate policies and enactment and/or reinforcement of legislation, ensure development of appropriate tools of education and advocacy and adopt legislation outlawing those practices by medical personnel;

(*i*) Take all necessary measures to prevent all harmful practices such as early marriages, forced marriages and threats to the right to life of women.

3. HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and other infectious diseases

(*a*) Support public education and advocacy and secure the highest level of political commitment to the prevention of and research into sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, their care, treatment and the mitigation of their impact, including through the provision of social services and support, together with poverty alleviation;

(*b*) Increase prevention measures to reduce the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and sexually transmitted diseases among the groups most heavily at risk, in particular young people, including through education and awareness-raising campaigns and improved access to high-quality condoms and improved accessibility to anti-retroviral therapy to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and treatment, care and support for HIV/AIDS-related illnesses;

(*c*) Enact laws and take measures to eliminate sexual violence against women and girls, which is one of the causes of HIV/AIDS infection and other sexually transmitted diseases, and review and enact laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to the susceptibility of women to those infections, including enacting legislation against those sociocultural practices that contribute to AIDS, and implement legislation, policies and practices to protect women, adolescents and young girls from discrimination related to HIV/AIDS;

(*d*) Eliminate the stigmatization and social exclusion that surround HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and other infectious diseases such as leprosy and filariasis, and lead to under-detection, lack of treatment and violence, especially for women, so that infected women who reveal their HIV status are protected from violence, stigmatization and other negative consequences;

(*e*) Increase the preventative, as well as the therapeutic, measures against tuberculosis and malaria, and accelerate research into the development of a vaccine against malaria, which has a harmful effect, especially on pregnant women, in most parts of the world, particularly in Africa;

(*f*) Educate, counsel and encourage men and women infected with HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases to inform their partners to help to protect them from infection, and ensure that the spread of those diseases is curtailed.

4. Mental health and substance abuse

(*a*) Make available gender-sensitive and age-sensitive mental health services and counselling, as necessary, with particular attention to the treatment of psychiatric illness and trauma throughout the life cycle, *inter alia,* by integrating them into primary health-care systems and through appropriate referral support;

(*b*) Develop effective preventive and remedial health services to provide appropriate counselling and treatment for mental disorders related to stress, depression, powerlessness, marginalization and trauma since women and girls may suffer more from those ailments resulting from various forms of discrimination, violence and sexual exploitation, particularly in situations of armed conflict and displacement;

(*c*) Support research and dissemination of information on gender differences in the causes and effects of the use and abuse of substances, including narcotic drugs and alcohol, and develop effective gender-sensitive approaches to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including those specifically designed for pregnant women;

(*d*) Design, implement and strengthen prevention programmes aimed at reducing tobacco use by women and girls; investigate the exploitation and targeting of young women by the tobacco industry; support action to prohibit tobacco advertising and access by minors to tobacco products; and support smoke-free spaces, gender-sensitive cessation programmes and product labelling to warn of the dangers of tobacco use, noting the Tobacco Free Initiative proposed by the World Health Organization in July 1998;

(*e*) Promote equitable sharing of household and family responsibilities between women and men, and provide social support systems, where appropriate, to help women who, as a result of their multiple roles in the family, may often suffer from fatigue and stress;

(*f*) Support research on the relationship between the physical and mental health and self-esteem of women and girls and the extent to which women of all ages are valued in their societies, to address issues such as substance abuse and eating disorders.

5. Occupational and environmental health

(*a*) Support for gender-specific research on the short- and long-term effects of the occupational and environmental health risks of work, including work in the formal and informal sector, performed by both women and men, and take effective legal and other measures to reduce those risks, including risks in the workplace, in the environment and from harmful chemicals, including pesticides, radiation, toxic waste and other such hazards that affect the health of women;

(*b*) Protect the health of women workers in all sectors, including agricultural and domestic household workers, through effective environmental and occupational health policies for gender-sensitive work environments, free from sexual harassment and discrimination, and which are safe and ergonomically designed to prevent occupational hazards;

(*c*) Take specific measures to protect the health of women workers who are pregnant or have recently given birth or are breastfeeding, and their children, from harmful environmental and occupational hazards;

(*d*) Provide full and accurate information about environmental health risks to the public, in particular to women, and take steps to ensure access to clean water, adequate sanitation and clean air.

6. Policy development, research, training and evaluation

(*a*) Advance a comprehensive interdisciplinary and collaborative research agenda on the health of women which encompasses the entire lifespan of all women, including women from special and diverse groups within populations;

(*b*) Establish concrete accountability mechanisms at the national level for reporting on the implementation of the health and other related critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action;

(*c*) Improve the collection, use and dissemination of data disaggregated by sex and age, and research findings, and develop collection methodologies that capture the differences between the life experiences of women and men, including through the use and, where necessary, further coordinated development of gender-specific qualitative and quantitative health indicators that go beyond morbidity, mortality and social indicators, capturing quality of life, and the social as well as mental well-being of women and girls;

(*d*) Promote research on the interrelationship between poverty, ageing and gender;

(*e*) Ensure participation of women at all levels in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health programmes; also ensure a gender perspective in the health sector at all levels, including through the elaboration of gender-sensitiveand age-sensitive health policies and budgets, and the creation of an enabling environment supported by a legislative framework and monitoring, follow-up and evaluation mechanisms within individual countries;

(*f*) Mainstream a gender perspective into the curricula as well as the training of all health-care and service providers in order to ensure high-quality health services for women that can help to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and practices by certain health professionals which impede the access of women to health services; and ensure that a gender perspective is developed and applied to treatment and prevention practice in the health sector;

(*g*) In order to ensure that the rights of women are addressed, the curricula of health-care providers should include relevant human rights topics to strengthen medical ethics and ensure that girls and women are treated with respect and dignity;

(*h*) Increase education and research among health service providers and users to address the unnecessary medicalization of health conditions affecting women;

(*i*) Ensure, where indicated, that clinical trials of pharmaceuticals, medical devices and other medical products include women with their full knowledge and consent and ensure that the resulting data is analysed for sex and gender differences;

(*j*) Collect data concerning scientific and legal developments on human genome and related genetic research and their implications for the health of women and their rights in general, and disseminate such information and the results of studies conducted in accordance with accepted ethical standards.

7. Health sector reform and development

(*a*) Take action, in the context of health sector reform and development and growing diversification of the provision of care, to secure equal and equitable access to care for women and to ensure that health sector reform and development efforts promote the health of women; and address under-provision of health care;

(*b*) Take the opportunity provided by health sector reform and development systematically to integrate the process of gender analysis in the health sector and undertake gender impact assessments and monitoring of all health sector reforms and development to ensure that women benefit equally from them;

(*c*) Develop strategies designed to reduce occupational concentration by gender, to eliminate gender-based pay inequality, to ensure high-quality working conditions in the health workforce, and to provide appropriate skills training and development.

8. International cooperation

(*a*) Assure a strong political commitment by the international community to implementing strengthened international cooperation for development and to mobilizing domestic and international finance resources from all sources for development and the provision of health services for women;

(*b*) Promote progress in regard to external debt relief which, with improvement in the terms of trade, could help to generate resources, both public and private, to expand and upgrade health services, with special attention to the physical and mental health of women;

(*c*) Encourage the international community, including bilateral donors and multilateral development organizations, to assist developing countries in ensuring the provision of basic social services, including health-care services for women, in particular during periods of economic difficulty; socially and gender-sensitive approaches to structural adjustment policies are further encouraged;

(*d*) Encourage concerted efforts, through enhanced cooperation and coordination, to minimize the negative impacts and maximize the benefits of globalization and interdependence to enhance, *inter alia*, the provision of health-care services in developing countries, especially for women;

(*e*) Encourage sound macroeconomic policies and institutions, in the framework of international cooperation, to support, *inter alia,* the provision of health-care services for women.

II. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

The Commission on the Status of Women

1. *Reaffirms* the Beijing Platform for Action,[21] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, notably chapter IV.H on institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[22] and Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;[35]

2. *Recognizes* that the effectiveness and sustainability of national machineries are highly dependent on their embeddedness in the national context, the political and socio-economic system and the needs of and accountability to women, including those with the least access to resources; in addition, recognizes that sharing information at the regional and international levels is crucial for strengthening national machineries and other related institutional mechanisms, that gender equality is advanced through the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for democracy, peace and development, and that the full involvement of women and men is essential;

3. *Also recognizes* that gender mainstreaming is a tool for effective policy-making at all levels and not a substitute for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes, equality legislation, national machineries for the advancement of women and the establishment of gender focal points;

4. *Acknowledges* that national machineries are necessary for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and that for national machineries to be effective, clear mandates, location at the highest possible level, accountability mechanisms, partnership with civil society, a transparent political process, adequate financial and human resources and continued strong political commitment are crucial;

5. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation in order to assist the work of national mechanisms in all countries, especially developing countries;

6. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council decision 1998/298 of 5 August 1998, by which the Council decided to devote the high-level segment of its 1999 substantive session to the advancement of women;

7. *Proposes*, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.H of the Beijing Platform for Action, that the following action be taken:

Actions by Governments, national machineries and other institutional mechanisms, and the international community, including the United Nations system, for the advancement of women and for gender equality

1. Actions to be taken by Governments

(*a*) Provide continued strong political commitment to supporting the strengthening of national machineries and the advancement of women;

(*b*) Ensure that national machineries are placed at the highest possible level of government and that all institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women are invested with the authority needed to fulfil their mandated roles and responsibilities;

(*c*) Provide adequate and sustainable financial and human resources to national machineries and other institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women through national budgets, while also granting national machineries the possibility of attracting funds from other bodies for the purpose of specific projects;

(*d*) Structure appropriately the functions of national machineries at all levels in order to ensure effectiveness in gender mainstreaming;

(*e*) Ensure that mainstreaming a gender perspective is fully understood, institutionalized and implemented. These efforts should include the promotion of awareness and understanding of the Beijing Platform for Action;

(*f*) Continue to take steps to ensure that the integration of a gender perspective in the mainstream of all government activities is part of a dual and complementary strategy to achieve gender equality. This should include a continuing need for targeted priorities, policies, programmes and positive action measures;

(*g*) Ensure that senior management in each ministry or agency takes responsibility for fulfilling gender equality commitments and integrating a gender perspective in all activities, and that appropriate assistance from gender experts or gender focal points is available;

(*h*) Promote and ensure, as appropriate, the establishment of effective gender focal points at all decision-making levels and in all ministries and other decision-making bodies, develop close collaboration among them and create follow-up mechanisms;

(*i*) Create and/or encourage the creation and strengthening of institutional mechanisms at all levels, including taking all measures to ensure that national machineries as well as focal points within specific institutions are not marginalized in the administrative structure but supported at the highest possible level of government and entrusted with clearly defined mandates which define their function as a policy advisory body;

(*j*) Promote capacity-building, including gender training for both women and men in government ministries, so as to be more responsive to the needs and interests of women and gender equality, and develop their own capacity by making use of available national and international models and methodologies in the field of gender equality;

(*k*) Promote, where appropriate, and ensure accountability and transparency of government through effective monitoring mechanisms and tools such as gender-disaggregated statistics, gender budgeting, gender auditing and gender-impact assessment, based on established benchmarks, and other performance indicators and regular public reporting, including under international agreements;

---

[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

(*l*) Provide assistance, as appropriate, to agencies, including those outside government, in formulating gender-sensitive performance indicators, necessary to measure and review progress made in the field of gender equality, including the advancement of women and gender mainstreaming;

(*m*) Continuously improve the gathering and disaggregation of data and the development of statistics and indicators in all critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action for use in analysis, policy development and planning;

(*n*) Give visibility to the relationship between remunerated and unremunerated work and its importance to gender analysis, and promote greater understanding among relevant ministries and organizations by developing methods for assessing its value in quantitative terms in order to develop appropriate policies in this respect;

(*o*) Recognize and acknowledge that unremunerated work by women in, for example, agriculture, food production, natural resources management, caring for dependants and household and voluntary work is a considerable contribution to society. Develop and improve mechanisms, for example time-use studies, to measure in quantitative terms unremunerated work in order to:

- Make visible the unequal distribution between women and men of remunerated and unremunerated work in order to promote changes;
- Assess the real value of unremunerated work and accurately reflect it in satellite or other official accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts;

(*p*) Strengthen the relations among civil society, all governmental agencies and national machineries;

(*q*) Ensure that the needs, rights and interests of all women, including those who are not members of organizations and who live in poverty in rural and urban areas, are identified and mainstreamed into policy and programme development. This should be done in ways that value the diversity of women and recognize the barriers many women face that prohibit and prevent their participation in public policy development;

(*r*) Respect the involvement of non-governmental organizations in assisting Governments in the implementation of regional, national and international commitments through advocacy and raising awareness of gender equality issues. Women should be actively involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Platform for Action;

(*s*) Coordinate or consult with, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations and civil society in national and international activities, including the elaboration of national action plans, the preparation of reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action;

(*t*) Ensure transparency through open and participatory dialogue and the promotion of balanced participation of women and men in all areas of decision-making;

(*u*) Support autonomous organizations and institutions involved in research, analysis and evaluation of activities on gender issues and use the results to influence the transformation of policies and programmes;

(*v*) Create clear anti-discrimination regulations with adequate mechanisms, including a proper legal framework for addressing violations;

(*w*) Initiate, where necessary, gender equality legislation and create or strengthen, where appropriate, independent bodies, such as the ombudsperson and equal opportunity commission, with responsibility and authority for, *inter alia*, promoting and ensuring compliance with gender-equality legislation;

(*x*) Involve parliaments and, wherever appropriate, the judiciary in monitoring progress in gender mainstreaming and strengthening gender-related aspects of all government reporting, and ensure transparency through open and participatory dialogue and the promotion of balanced participation of women and men in all areas and at all levels of decision-making.

2. Actions to be taken by national machineries and other institutional mechanisms

(*a*) Design, promote the implementation of, execute, monitor, evaluate and mobilize support for policies that promote the advancement of women and advocate gender equality and promote public debate;

(*b*) Act as catalysts for gender mainstreaming in all policies and programmes and not necessarily as agents for policy implementation. However, national machineries are partners in policy formulation and may also choose to implement and coordinate specific projects;

(*c*) Assist other parts of government in taking specific actions in the gathering and disaggregation of data and the development of statistics and indicators in all critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action for use in analysis, policy development, planning and programming;

(*d*) Promote research and dissemination of research findings and information on women and gender equality, including disparities of income and workload between women and men and, where appropriate, among women;

(*e*) Take specific actions such as the establishment of documentation centres, to disseminate gender-relevant data and other information, including on the important contribution of women to society and research results in easily accessible formats and places, in order to promote more informed public dialogue, including through the media, on gender equality and issues pertinent to the advancement of women;

(*f*) Ensure the ongoing training on gender issues, at all levels, of the personnel of the national machineries to promote programme and policy sustainability;

(*g*) Develop, as appropriate, policies to recruit technical staff with expertise in gender equality issues;

(*h*) Create or strengthen collaborative links with other agencies at local, regional, national and international levels;

(*i*) Recognize civil society as an important source of support and legitimacy, and therefore create and strengthen the relationship with civil society, through regular consultations with non-governmental organizations, the research community, social partners and other concerned groups. This will create a strong basis for gender-sensitive policy and the advancement of women;

(*j*) Establish partnerships, liaise and consult with women's organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the media and other agencies on national and international policies relating to women and gender and inform them of the international commitments of their Governments;

(*k*) Engage the media in dialogue aimed at re-examining gender stereotypes and negative portrayal of both women and men;

(*l*) Create and strengthen collaborative relationships with the private sector, including through initiating advocacy dialogue and advising private companies to address the issues affecting women in the paid labour force, and set up ways and means to promote equality of women and men.

3. Actions to be taken by the international community, including the United Nations system

(*a*) Implement Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2;[35]

(*b*) Implement fully the revised system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996–2001;[36]

(*c*) Ensure that individual managers are held accountable for implementing the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995–2000),[37] within their areas of responsibility, and that heads of departments and offices develop gender action plans which establish concrete strategies for the achievement of gender balance in individual departments and offices, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution and in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, so as to ensure, as far as possible, that the appointment and promotion of women will not be less than 50 per cent, until the goal of 50/50 gender distribution is met;

(*d*) Request the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to continue its work to implement the Beijing Platform for Action and to promote the integration of a gender perspective in the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;

(*e*) Support the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, including through support for the important activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the fulfilment of their respective mandates;

(*f*) Support national Governments in their efforts to strengthen national mechanisms through official development assistance and other appropriate assistance;

(*g*) Encourage multilateral, bilateral, donor and development agencies to include in their programmes of assistance activities that strengthen national machineries;

(*h*) Encourage Governments and national machineries to undertake wide consultations with their civil societies when providing information on gender and women's issues to relevant international bodies;

(*i*) Document and publish "good practices", and provide logistical support and ensure equal access to information technology wherever appropriate. In this regard, the offices of United Nations resident coordinators, in particular the women in development programmes and gender units, should play a critical role;

(*j*) Develop and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and qualitative performance indicators to ensure effective gender-sensitive planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of programmes;

(*k*) Encourage multilateral development institutions, bilateral donors and international non-governmental organizations to make available methodology already developed on the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data measurement and valuation of unwaged work and to provide technical assistance and other resources, including financial resources as appropriate, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(*l*) In order to elaborate a systematic and comprehensive approach to information on unremunerated work, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat should prepare and circulate among all States a detailed and well-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire should seek inputs on developments in measuring and valuing unremunerated work and on policies and programmes as well as laws that recognize and address such work;

(*m*) Request the Division for the Advancement of Women to expand the Directory of National Machinery for the Advancement of Women, by including, for example, mandates, number of staff, e-mail addresses, fax numbers and working-level contacts, so that this comprehensive information can facilitate better communication among national machineries around the world.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/18. Policies and programmes involving youth

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 50/81 of 14 December 1995, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, annexed thereto, as an integral part of that resolution,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by

---

[36] See E/1996/16.

[37] A/49/587 and Corr.1, sect. IV.

which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and 40/14 of 18 November 1985, entitled 'International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace', by which it endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year on its fourth session, held at Vienna from 25 March to 3 April 1985,[38]

"*Noting especially* that, in paragraph 123 of the Programme of Action, current regional and interregional conferences of ministers responsible for youth affairs in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia were invited to intensify cooperation among one another and to consider meeting regularly at the international level under the aegis of the United Nations to provide an effective forum for a global dialogue on youth-related issues,

"*Noting* that, in paragraph 124 of the Programme of Action, youth-related bodies and organizations of the United Nations system were invited to cooperate with the above-mentioned conferences,

"*Recalling* that, in paragraph 125 of the Programme of Action, the World Youth Forum of the United Nations system was invited to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action through the identification and promotion of joint initiatives to further its objectives so that they could better reflect the interests of youth,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/55 of 23 July 1997 and General Assembly resolution 52/83 of 12 December 1997, in which the Council and the Assembly welcomed the offer of the Government of Portugal to host the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth at Lisbon from 8 to 12 August 1998,

"*Welcoming* the holding of the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, hosted by the Government of Portugal in cooperation with the United Nations, as well as the support of the Government of Portugal for the holding of the third session of the World Youth Forum at Braga, Portugal, from 2 to 7 August 1998,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[39] and the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes, adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth;[40]

"2. *Notes* the holding of the third session of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations system at Braga, Portugal, from 2 to 7 August 1998, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Portugal for its support;

"3. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to make every possible effort towards the implementation of the Programme of Action and to consider, within its framework, the appropriate ways and means to follow up the Lisbon Declaration, in accordance with their experience, situation and priorities;

"4. *Invites* all relevant programmes, funds, specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and regional financial institutions, to give greater support to national youth policies and programmes within their country programmes as a way to follow up the World Conference;

"5. *Reiterates* the call made by the World Conference to strengthen the Youth Unit of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Secretariat through the provision of all regular staffing and resources necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate, including the provision of effective assistance in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"6. *Encourages* the regional commissions to follow up the World Conference in their respective regions, in coordination with regional meetings of ministers responsible for youth and regional non-governmental youth organizations, and to provide advisory services to support national youth policies and programmes in each region;

"7. *Endorses* the recommendation made by the World Conference that 12 August be declared International Youth Day,[41] and recommends that public information activities be organized at all levels to support the Day as a way to promote better awareness, especially among youth, of the Programme of Action;

"8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to participate actively in the effective follow-up to the World Conference, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 52/83 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/55 and within the framework of the Programme of Action;

"9. *Recommends* that the second World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth be organized under the aegis of the United Nations, and notes with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Turkey to organize the second World Conference, together with the fifth session of the World Youth Forum and the World Youth Festival;[42]

"10. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Senegal to host the fourth session of the World Youth Forum in 2000;[43]

---

[38] A/40/256, annex.

[39] A/54/59.

[40] See WCMRY/1998/28, chap. I, resolution 1.

[41] Ibid., resolution 2.

[42] See E/CN.5/1999/14, annex.

[43] See A/54/66-E/1999/6.

"11. *Calls upon* Member States, all United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to continue to implement fully the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, which the General Assembly endorsed by its resolution 40/14, and the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, which the Assembly adopted by its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, and in particular to facilitate, in accordance with these resolutions, the activities of youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations;

"12. *Recognizes* the important role that could be played by the United Nations Youth Fund for the implementation of agreed programmes and mandates on youth, including the provision of support for youth activities promoting South-South cooperation;

"13. *Invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Fund and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions to encourage contributions;

"14. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental youth organizations in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national and international levels and in the development and evaluation of national policies, in particular concerning youth, and encourages Governments to ensure that the perspective of young people is reflected in national policies and programmes;

"15. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exchange knowledge and expertise on youth-related issues, upon setting up the ways and means to do so;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action."

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/19. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 52/91 of 12 December 1997 and 53/110 of 9 December 1998 on preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 and the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

"*Emphasizing* the role of the Tenth Congress as a consultative body of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

"*Welcoming* the recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh[44] and eighth[45] sessions on the organizational and substantive preparations for the Tenth Congress,

"*Stressing* the importance of undertaking all the preparatory activities for the Tenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;[46]

"2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress,[47] and invites Member States and other entities involved to take into account the conclusions and recommendations contained in those reports;

"3. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information related to the preparations for the Tenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its conclusions;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist least developed countries and consider ways to assist developing countries in need to participate in the Tenth Congress by providing the necessary resources for the travel and per diem of delegations from least developed countries, within available resources, and by exploring the possibility of obtaining contributions for that purpose from governmental, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations and donors;

"5. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies, institutes and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate effectively in the Tenth Congress and to contribute to the formulation of regional and international measures aimed at preventing crime and ensuring justice;

---

[44] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/1998/30 and Corr.1), chap. II.

[45] Ibid., *1999, Supplement No. 10* (E/1999/30), chap. IV.

[46] E/CN.15/1999/6 and Corr.1.

[47] A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1 and Corr.1, A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1.

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Tenth Congress are adequate in relation to its expected outcome and to provide the required resources for that purpose in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001;

"7. *Approves* the documentation and the draft programme of work for the Tenth Congress, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on progress made in the preparations for the Congress,[48] taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice related thereto;

"8. *Decides* that the high-level segment of the Tenth Congress shall be held on 14 and 15 April 2000 to allow heads of State or Government or government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress;

"9. *Encourages* States, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the four workshops to be held during the Tenth Congress focus clearly on the respective issues and achieve practical results, and invites interested Governments to follow up with concrete technical cooperation projects or activities;

"10. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops;

"11. *Encourages* Governments to make preparations for the Tenth Congress at an early stage and by all necessary means, including, where appropriate, by establishing national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion of the topics and to participating actively in the organization of and follow-up to the workshops, the submission of national position papers on different agenda items and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

"12. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Tenth Congress at a high political level, for example, by heads of State or Government, government ministers or attorneys-general;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite prominent personalities with acknowledged expertise in the topics of the Tenth Congress, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to participate in panels under each topic of the Congress at the expense of the United Nations, with a view to ensuring a more focused discussion and action-oriented conclusions;

"14. *Decides* that the Tenth Congress, within the framework of the draft provisional agenda approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/110, should devote particular attention to ways and means of making operational the provisions of the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime, especially taking into account the needs of developing countries in the area of capacity-building;

"15. *Requests* the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action;

"16. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Tenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

"18. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-fifth session."

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/20. Draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994, by which it approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, adopted by the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held in Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994,[49]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 52/85 of 12 December 1997, in which it decided to establish an inter-sessional open-ended intergovernmental group of experts for the purpose of elaborating a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive international convention against organized transnational crime, which met in Warsaw from 2 to 6 February 1998,

"*Recalling further* the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime, adopted by the Regional Ministerial Workshop on Follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, held at Buenos Aires from 27 to 30 November 1995,[50] the Dakar Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, adopted by the African Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, held at

---

[48] E/CN.15/1999/6 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. F, and annex.

[49] A/49/748, annex, sect. I.A.

[50] E/CN.15/1996/2/Add.1, annex.

Dakar from 21 to 23 July 1997,[51] and the Manila Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Transnational Crime, adopted by the Asian Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, held in Manila from 23 to 25 March 1998,[52]

"*Recalling* its resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which it decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing trafficking in women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea,

"*Convinced* of the need to ensure the rapid development and conclusion of the convention and the protocols thereto,

"*Bearing in mind* the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its second session, held at Vienna from 8 to 12 March 1999,[53]

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session,[54] and expresses its appreciation of the results achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee during its first, second and third sessions, held at Vienna from 19 to 29 January, from 8 to 12 March and from 28 April to 3 May 1999, respectively, in the development of the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto, addressing trafficking in women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Argentina for acting as host to the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, held at Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 September 1998;

"3. *Decides* that the additional international instrument being prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee addressing trafficking in women and children should address trafficking in all persons, but especially women and children, and requests the Ad Hoc Committee to make any corresponding changes to the draft instrument;

"4. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work, in accordance with resolutions 53/111 and 53/114 of 9 December 1998, and to intensify its work in order to complete it in 2000;

"5. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall be convened in 2000 as required in order to complete its tasks, holding no fewer than four sessions of two weeks each, according to a schedule to be drawn up;

"6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to schedule sufficient time, subject to the availability of funds from the regular budget or extrabudgetary resources, for the negotiation of the draft protocols addressing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transportation of migrants, including by sea, in order to enhance the possibility of their completion at the same time as the draft Convention;

"7. *Welcomes* the offer of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences to host informal meetings as deemed appropriate to assist the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

"8. *Encourages* Member States to convene informal regional or interregional meetings to assist the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

"9. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Japan to host an international seminar on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms;

"10. *Decides* to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 2000 with the objective of finalizing and adopting the Convention and the protocols thereto and to opening the Convention and the protocols for signature at the Millennium Assembly;

"11. *Notes with appreciation* the offer by the Government of Italy to host the conference of plenipotentiaries in Palermo, Italy;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee and the conference of plenipotentiaries with the required facilities and resources to support their work;

"13. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries in order to ensure their full participation in the ongoing negotiating process and in the implementation of the Convention through appropriate means of technical assistance;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of transnational organized crime;

"15. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth session on the progress achieved in its work."

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

---

[51] E/CN.15/1998/6/Add.1, sect. I.

[52] E/CN.15/1998/6/Add.2, sect. I.

[53] A/AC.254/11.

[54] A/AC.254/13-E/CN.15/1999/5.

1999/21. Activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as consideration of the need to develop an instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998 on transnational organized crime,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1998/17 on the regulation of explosives for the purpose of crime prevention and public health and safety and 1998/18 on measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms, of 28 July 1998,

"*Taking into account* the work of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/70 B of 12 December 1995,

"*Recognizing* the need for effective coordination between the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the different United Nations bodies involved in the field of small arms,

"*Taking note* of the *United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation*[55] and of the note by the Secretary-General on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes,[56]

"*Concerned* by the increase, at the international level, in the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and by the seriousness of the problems arising from them, as well as by their links with transnational organized crime,

"*Aware* of the urgent need to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition,

"*Aware also* that the illicit manufacturing of, trafficking in and criminal misuse of explosives have a harmful effect on the security of States and endanger the well-being of peoples and their social and economic development,

"*Deeply concerned* that effective action against transnational organized crime is hampered by the easy access that criminals have to explosives,

"*Convinced* that combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives, requires international cooperation, the exchange of information and other appropriate measures at the national, regional and global levels,

"*Aware* of the importance of bilateral and multilateral instruments and arrangements in the furtherance of international cooperation in the matter, including guidelines and model regulations,

"*Stressing* the need for all States, especially those States which produce, export or import arms, to take the necessary measures to prevent, curb, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as explosives,

"*Reaffirming* the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention and the sovereign equality of all States and the rights and obligations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Welcomes* the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and encourages it to continue the negotiation of an international legal instrument dealing with the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;

"2. *Recommends* that, in negotiating the international legal instrument, the Ad Hoc Committee take into account, when appropriate and pertinent, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its twenty-fourth special session, held in Washington, D.C., on 13 and 14 November 1997,[57] as well as other existing international instruments and ongoing initiatives;

"3. *Calls upon* States to consider the adoption of such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as explosives;

"4. *Encourages* States to consider ways to enhance cooperation and the exchange of data and other information with a view to preventing, curbing, combating and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as explosives;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group with no more than twenty members, with equitable geographical representation, to prepare a study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes, taking fully into consideration the issues listed in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17;

---

[55] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.IV.2.

[56] E/CN.15/1999/3/Add.1.

[57] See A/53/78, annex.

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the participation of experts from developing countries in the meeting of the expert group by providing, from within existing or extrabudgetary resources, for the travel of experts from such countries;

"7. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions in order to support the study to be prepared by the expert group and to ensure the participation of experts from developing countries;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, as early as possible, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the results of the study, and directs the Ad Hoc Committee, following the completion of the study, to consider the possible elaboration of an international instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives."

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/22. Action against corruption

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Noting* the corrosive effect that corruption has on democracy, development, the rule of law and economic activity,

"*Recognizing* that corruption is a primary tool of organized crime in its efforts, often conducted on an international basis, to subvert Governments and legitimate commerce,

"*Drawing attention* to the increasing number of regional conventions and other regional instruments recently developed to fight corruption, including the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development adopted on 21November 1997,[58] the Inter-American Convention against Corruption adopted by the Organization of American States on 29 March 1996,[59] the Principles to Combat Corruption in African Countries, of the Global Coalition for Africa, the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption[60] and the Agreement Establishing the Group of States against Corruption adopted by the Council of Europe on 27 January and 1 May 1999, respectively, the conventions and related protocols on corruption of the European Union and recommendation 32 of the Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime endorsed by the Political Group of Eight at Lyon, France, on 29 June 1996,[61] as well as to best practices, such as those compiled by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Organization of Securities Commissions,

"*Commending* the efforts in the United Nations to address corruption concerns in a global forum, including the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions[62] and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials,[63] the ongoing development of a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and protocols thereto by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, and the manual prepared by the Secretariat on practical measures against corruption,[64]

"*Noting* the holding of the Expert Group Meeting on Corruption and its Financial Channels in Paris from 30 March to 1 April 1999, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/16 of 28 July 1998,

"*Noting also* the holding of the first Global Forum on Fighting Corruption in Washington, D.C., from 24 to 26 February 1999, at the invitation of the Vice-President of the United States of America,[65] at which participants from ninety Governments called upon their Governments to cooperate in regional and global bodies to adopt effective anti-corruption principles and practices and to create ways to assist one another through mutual evaluation,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of, and subscribes to, the conclusions and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Corruption and its Financial Channels, held in Paris from 30 March to 1 April 1999, which are contained in the report of the Expert Group Meeting;[66]

"2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the Declaration made by the first Global Forum on Fighting Corruption, held in Washington, D.C., from 24 to 26 February 1999,[67] and notes that the second Global Forum is to be held in the Netherlands in 2000 as a follow-up to the first Global Forum;

"3. *Invites* Member States to examine, at the national level, as appropriate, taking into account the above-mentioned documents, the adequacy of their domestic legal regimes in terms of guarding against corruption and providing for forfeiture of the proceeds of corruption, drawing upon international assistance available for that purpose, with a view, where necessary:

---

[58] See *Corruption and Integrity Improvement Initiatives in Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.III.B.18).

[59] See E/1996/99.

[60] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 173.

[61] See resolution 1997/22, annex I.

[62] General Assembly resolution 51/191, annex.

[63] General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex.

[64] *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.4).

[65] E/CN.15/1999/CRP.12.

[66] E/CN.15/1999/10, paras. 1–14.

[67] E/CN.15/1999/WP.1/Add.1.

"(*a*) To strengthening national laws and regulations in order to criminalize corruption in all its forms, amending provisions against money-laundering so that they cover bribes and the proceeds of corruption, as well as provisions concerning the prevention and detection of acts of corruption and money-laundering;

"(*b*) To improving the transparency, vigilance and monitoring of financial transactions and limiting bank and professional secrecy in cases involving criminal investigation;

"(*c*) To promoting both inter-agency coordination and international administrative and judicial cooperation in matters involving corruption;

"(*d*) To enacting legislation and establishing programmes promoting the full involvement of civil society in efforts to fight corruption;

"(*e*) To providing, in accordance with relevant international instruments and domestic legislation, for the possibility of providing extradition and mutual assistance in cases involving corruption or money-laundering;

"4. *Stresses* the need to develop a global strategy to strengthen international cooperation aimed at the prevention and punishment of corruption, including the links of corruption with organized crime and money-laundering, by:

"(*a*) Encouraging Member States to become parties to and to implement the terms of relevant international conventions and other instruments aimed at fighting corruption;

"(*b*) Inviting Member States to participate in conferences and other forums for the advancement of international efforts against corruption;

"(*c*) Also inviting Member States to explore the possibilities of developing a global system for peer review regarding the adequacy of practices aimed at combating corruption;

"5. *Directs* the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to incorporate into the draft Convention measures against corruption linked to organized crime, including provisions regarding the sanctioning of acts of corruption involving public officials;

"6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee, using such time as its schedule permits and with extrabudgetary resources provided for that purpose, to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, either ancillary to or independent of the Convention, to be developed after the finalization of the Convention and the three additional instruments referred to in General Assembly resolution 53/111, and to present its views to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"7. *Invites* Member States to keep the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat informed of progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Corruption and its Financial Channels;

"8. *Requests* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention:

"(*a*) To ensure that the ongoing revision of the manual prepared by the Secretariat on practical measures against corruption[64] incorporates the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Corruption and its Financial Channels[66] and takes note of the conclusions of the first Global Forum on Fighting Corruption;[65]

"(*b*) To continue to develop, in consultation with Member States, an effective global programme for providing technical assistance to fight corruption;

"(*c*) To explore ways to convince underregulated financial centres to adopt rules enabling them to trace and take action against the proceeds of organized crime and corruption, to participate actively in international cooperation aimed at preventing and controlling related forms of financial crime and, if necessary, to consider measures to protect the international financial system from the underregulated financial centres and mechanisms for the establishment of such minimum rules;

"(*d*) To report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice no later than at its tenth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and the steps taken by Member States to combat corruption and its proceeds;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, technical cooperation activities to combat corruption, in consultation with Member States that may be able to provide assistance."

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/23. Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/114 of 9 December 1998 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Recalling also the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which it is stated that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should have certain functions, including facilitating and helping to coordinate the activities of the United Nations interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and that, given the important role of the institutes, their contributions to policy development and implementation and their resource requirements should be fully integrated into the overall United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to respond to requests from Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources,

Recalling its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Recalling also its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system,[35] adopted at the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1997, and the need to maintain a balance between the different priority issues within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,

1. *Notes* the new structure of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme as laid out in the Secretary-General's bulletin on the Organization of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat;[68]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention[69] and the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network;[70]

3. *Welcomes* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 7/1 of 30 April 1998,[71] in section I of which the Commission decided to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities and requested the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into all the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention;

4. *Notes* the initiative of the Centre, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in developing the global programme against trafficking in human beings, the global programme against corruption and the global studies on transnational organized crime, but stresses that the programmes promoted by the Centre should be formulated on the basis of close consultation with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

5. *Calls upon* the Centre to reinforce its efforts to focus its technical cooperation activities on priority issues and concerns in crime prevention and criminal justice, to pursue a comprehensive approach in carrying out its operational activities, to coordinate more fully its activities with recipient and donor countries and to interact with other relevant United Nations entities and with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network;

6. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

7. *Calls upon* States to make every effort to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

8. *Encourages* States to provide the Centre with information on best practices and lessons learned from technical cooperation projects executed by the Centre;

9. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Thirteenth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Courmayeur, Italy, on 23 and 24 September 1998;

10. *Welcomes* the unique contribution of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, individually and collectively, to the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General in crime prevention and criminal justice, as reflected in the annex to the report of the Thirteenth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network are utilized effectively in the implementation of the Programme;

12. *Invites* interested Member States to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network;

13. *Invites* the workshop on women in the criminal justice system, to be held at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Vienna in April 2000, to consider the desirability of conducting an international victimization survey on violence against women that will enable Member States and the international community to develop action-oriented policies to eliminate violence against women;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the activities of the workshop on crimes related to the computer network, to be held at the Tenth Congress, to conduct a study on effective measures that could be taken at the national and international levels to prevent and control computer-related crime, which would include an examination of the desirability of preparing manuals, guidelines and recommendations, and to report on the conclusions of the study to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

---

[68] ST/SGB/1998/17.

[69] E/CN.15/1999/2.

[70] E/CN.15/1999/4.

[71] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/1998/30 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

1999/24. Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly decided that the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme should be devoted to providing States with practical assistance to achieve the goals of preventing crime and improving the response to crime,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/22 of 25 July 1994, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish a database on technical assistance, integrating needs of Member States, in particular developing countries, as well as on existing collaborative arrangements and funding, taking into account regional concerns,

Recalling further its resolution 1995/12 of 24 July 1995, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a pilot project to establish a regional database on international training and technical assistance projects, with a view to considering additional regional databases or a global database,

Expressing its appreciation to the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, for the establishment, in close cooperation with the National Institute of Justice of the United States of America, of such a regional centralized clearing house for central and eastern Europe aimed at facilitating the exchange of information to assist policy makers in all Member States in better allocating resources, identifying potential partners in cooperative projects and opportunities for collaborative action and improving support for an incremental approach to preventing crime and ensuring criminal justice,

Recognizing that this clearing house is also operational and available to interested parties via the Internet and that its structure is also applicable to other regions,

Concerned about the duplication and lack of evaluation of technical assistance and training projects, which may result in wastage of scarce resources for technical cooperation,

Noting that Member States, international organizations and other entities engaged in collaborative training and technical assistance have made insufficient use of the clearing house,

Aware of the operation of other databases on cooperation in specific fields, including the database of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to collect information from Member States and relevant international organizations and other entities on their projects involving international technical assistance and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in close cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network;

2. *Invites* all Member States, international organizations and other entities to utilize the existing central clearing house either by submitting information to the Secretary-General or to the manager of the clearing house or by making direct use of the clearing house via the Internet;

3. *Recommends* that, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure transparency, entities with national or specialized clearing houses cooperate with the central clearing house by providing contact points for information or direct electronic linkages;

4. *Also recommends* that Member States consider the establishment of central contact points for information on their technical assistance and training projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as appropriate;

5. *Further recommends* that the Secretary-General explore the possibility of expanding this pilot phase as a standing activity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the functioning of the pilot phase to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/25. Effective crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1996/16 of 23 July 1996, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice matters,

Recalling the preliminary draft elements of responsible crime prevention annexed to its resolution 1997/33 of 21 July 1997, in particular those on community involvement in crime prevention, contained in paragraphs 14 to 23 of that annex,

Recognizing that effective crime prevention is increasingly being regarded as a development issue in the international arena and that a viable criminal justice system is at the core of economic growth and social stability,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Expert Group Meeting on Community Involvement in Crime Prevention, held at Buenos Aires from 8 to 10 February 1999, and of the report of that meeting[72] to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session;

2. *Requests* the Commission to urge Member States to recognize that effective crime prevention is the result of mobilizing local, national and international actors, stakeholders and partners;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene an interregional expert group meeting, with the extrabudgetary support of interested Governments, bearing in mind the preliminary draft elements of responsible crime prevention contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/33, in order to analyse possible mechanisms for applying successful crime prevention strategies that are both situational and oriented towards social development to forms of crime such as urban crime, domestic violence and

---

[72] E/CN.15/1999/CRP.1.

juvenile crime and, where appropriate, to new and emerging forms of crime such as organized crime, trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and corruption;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the extrabudgetary support of interested Governments, to conduct a study on possible cultural and institutional differences in effective crime prevention and to make the study available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

5. *Requests* the Commission to explore the possibility of preparing guidelines on crime prevention for policy makers and a handbook on crime prevention for practitioners;

6. *Requests* Member States to use the occasion of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention that will be organized at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, as an opportunity for Governments with technical assistance needs to form partnerships with interested donor Governments and with United Nations entities for the express purpose of developing practical technical cooperation projects aimed at addressing common problems of crime prevention;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the initiative of the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands to convene a conference in collaboration with the Centre for International Crime Prevention on the theme "Putting crime prevention knowledge to work", to be held at Montreal from 3 to 6 October 1999, which will assist in the preparations for the Tenth Congress workshop on community involvement in crime prevention;

8. *Invites* Member States to hold regional meetings of government experts on community involvement in crime prevention in order to study and develop differentiated models of crime prevention strategies that are both situational and oriented towards social development in countries with similar cultural and legal traditions;

9. *Urges* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to promote projects that contribute to the exchange of information and experience in crime prevention for the purpose of encouraging new forms of collaboration between countries at the levels of government, the community and non-governmental organizations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure broad professional and geographical participation at the workshop of, *inter alia*, policy advisers, law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities, academics, social workers, health workers and educators, relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Development Programme, relevant non-governmental organizations, members of the private security industry, the business community, the media, local government officials and crime prevention coordinators.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/26. Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1997/33 of 21 July 1997, entitled "Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms", as well as its resolution 1998/23 of 28 July 1998, in which it recommended to Member States that they consider using amicable means of settlement to deal with petty offences, for example, by using mediation, acceptance of civil reparation or agreement to compensation, and to consider using non-custodial measures, such as community service, as alternatives to imprisonment,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 52/90 of 12 December 1997, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on crime prevention[73] and on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice[74] and of the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Community Involvement in Crime Prevention, held Buenos Aires from 8 to 10 February 1999,[72]

Recalling the existing regional instruments, including Council of Europe recommendations No. R (85) 11 on the position of victims in criminal law and procedural criminal law and No. R (98) 1 on family mediation, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 28 June 1985 and 21 January 1998, respectively,

Bearing in mind that crime prevention in all its aspects is a fundamental issue to be considered at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, and that the issue of community involvement in crime prevention will be the subject of a workshop to be organized during the Tenth Congress,

1. *Recognizes* that, while a significant number of minor offences jeopardize citizens' security and comfort, traditional criminal justice mechanisms do not always provide an appropriate and timely response to those phenomena, whether from the perspective of the victim or in terms of adequate and appropriate penalties;

2. *Stresses* that an important means of settlement of minor disputes and offences can be represented, in appropriate cases, by mediation and restorative justice measures, especially measures that, under the supervision of a judicial or other competent authority, facilitate the meeting of the offender with the victim, compensation for damages suffered or the provision of community services;

3. *Emphasizes* that mediation and restorative justice measures, where appropriate, can lead to satisfaction for victims as well as to the prevention of future illicit behaviour and can represent a viable alternative to short terms of imprisonment and to fines;

---

[73] E/CN.15/1999/3.

[74] E/CN.15/1999/7.

4. *Welcomes* the development in many countries of experience in mediation and restorative justice in the field of criminal justice, where appropriate, in the areas of, *inter alia*, minor offences, family problems, school and community problems, and problems involving children and youth;

5. *Calls upon* States to consider, within their legal systems, the development of procedures to serve as alternatives to formal criminal justice proceedings and to formulate mediation and restorative justice policies, with a view to promoting a culture favourable to mediation and restorative justice among law enforcement, judicial and social authorities, as well as local communities, and to consider the provision of appropriate training for those involved in the implementation of such processes;

6. *Calls upon* interested States, international organizations and other entities to exchange information and experience on mediation and restorative justice, including in the framework of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and to contribute actively to the discussion and consideration of mediation and restorative justice policies in the framework of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and in particular in its workshop on community involvement in crime prevention;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to examine ways and means of facilitating an effective exchange of information concerning national experience in this area and possible ways to promote awareness among Member States of the issues of mediation and restorative justice;

8. *Recommends* to the Commission that it consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice, which are intended to ensure fairness in the resolution of minor offences;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, activities to assist Member States in developing mediation and restorative justice policies and to facilitate the exchange at the regional and international levels of experience on the issues of mediation and restorative justice, including dissemination of best practices;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on work in progress in this area to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session or as soon as possible, taking into account, *inter alia*, relevant results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/27. Penal reform

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1997/36 of 21 July 1997 on international cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions and the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa, annexed to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1998/23 of 28 July 1998 on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing and the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service, contained in annex I to that resolution,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998, on topics III and IV,[75]

Bearing in mind also the relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[76] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[77] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)[78] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules),[79]

Taking note of the Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice, annexed to the present resolution,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so, to the extent needed:

(*a*) To take specific action and to establish time-bound targets to address the serious problems confronting many Member States as a result of prison overcrowding, recognizing that the conditions in overcrowded prisons may affect the human rights of prisoners and that many States lack the necessary resources to alleviate prison overcrowding;

(*b*) In accordance with the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa[80] and the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service,[81] to devise, where necessary, and further to promote measures to reduce the number of prisoners on remand and awaiting trial;

(*c*) In this context, to make increased use of alternatives to imprisonment, such as pre-trial release, release on own recognizance, conditional release, restitution, community service or labour, the use of fines and payment by instalments and the introduction of conditional and suspended sentences;

2. *Recommends* to Member States that they consider the following, subject to the provisions of their national law:

(*a*) Conducting research on new approaches to penal and justice reform, including promoting alternatives to imprisonment, alternative forms of dispute resolution, new approaches to prison and traditional forms of justice, alternatives to custody, alternative ways of dealing with juveniles, restorative justice, mediation and the role of civil society in penal reform;

---

[75] See A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1, chap. II, paras. 22–35.

[76] See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August–3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I, sect. A.

[77] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[78] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[79] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[80] Resolution 1997/36, annex.

[81] Resolution 1998/23, annex I.

(*b*) The possible use of new modes of accessible justice for minor offences, with a view to the following:

(i) Reviewing existing trends in and issues concerning people's access to criminal justice systems;

(ii) Examining models of pre-trial dispute resolution;

(iii) Assessing the use of mechanisms for expediting justice;

3. *Invites* international and regional financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to incorporate in their technical assistance programmes measures to promote examination of those issues;

4. *Invites* the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, to consider those issues;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

ANNEX

Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice

Aware of the fact that the management of prisons is a social service and that it is important to keep the public informed about the work of prison services,

Also aware of the need to promote transparency and accountability in the management of prisons and of prisoners in Africa,

Recalling the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa,[80] which sets out an agenda for penal reform in Africa,

Taking note of the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service,[81] which recommends greater use of non-custodial measures for offences committed at the lower end of the criminal scale,

Taking note also of the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,[82] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[23] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[23] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[24] that safeguard the right to life, to a prompt trial and to human dignity,

Bearing in mind the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[76] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[77] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),[78] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment[83] and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[84]

Bearing in mind also that prison officers who comply with national and international standards for the protection of prisoners deserve the respect and the cooperation of the prison administration where they serve and of the community as a whole,

Noting that conditions in most African prisons fall short of these minimum national and international standards,

The participants in the Fourth Conference of the Central, Eastern and Southern African Heads of Correctional Services, meeting in Arusha from 23 to 27 February 1999, agree with the following principles:

(*a*) To promote and implement good prison practice, in conformity with the international standards mentioned above, and to adjust domestic laws to those standards, if this has not yet been done;

(*b*) To improve management practices in individual prisons and in the penitentiary system as a whole in order to increase transparency and efficiency within the prison service;

(*c*) To enhance the professionalism of prison staff and to improve their working and living conditions;

(*d*) To respect and protect the rights and dignity of prisoners as well as to ensure compliance with national and international standards;

(*e*) To provide training programmes to prison staff that incorporate human rights standards in a way that is meaningful and relevant and to improve the skills base of prison officers and, for this purpose, to establish a training board of the Conference of the Central, Eastern and Southern African Heads of Correctional Services;

(*f*) To establish a criminal justice mechanism comprising all the components of the criminal justice system that would coordinate activities and cooperate in the solution of common problems;

(*g*) To invite civil society groups into the prisons to work in partnership with the prison services in order to improve the conditions of imprisonment and the working environment of prisons;

(*h*) To call upon Governments and national and international organizations to give full support to the present declaration.

1999/28. Administration of juvenile justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1997/30 of 21 July 1997 on the administration of juvenile justice and the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System annexed to that resolution, and its resolution 1998/21 of 28 July 1998 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

---

[82] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1520, No. 26363.

[83] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[84] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

Welcoming the fact that the Committee on the Rights of the Child places considerable emphasis on juvenile justice during its review of reports by States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[85] and noting that its concluding observations often include recommendations to seek technical assistance in juvenile justice from, *inter alia*, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and the network of non-governmental organizations concerned with juvenile justice issues, through the Coordination Panel on Technical Advice and Assistance in Juvenile Justice, established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30,

Emphasizing the important preventive role of the effective use and application of existing United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice,

Concerned about the situation of children and young people in conflict with the law and their treatment by the criminal justice system in a number of States,

Acknowledging that there are links between juvenile delinquency and drug abuse, and recognizing that there is an urgent need for adequate measures and enhanced cooperation between all relevant actors at the national and international levels,

Recognizing that young drug addicts in conflict with the law are often victims and offenders at the same time, vulnerable not only to drug-related criminal activities, but also to activities involving ordinary crime,

Taking note of the draft proposal by the Secretariat on the global programme against trafficking in human beings, taking into account the fact that children, especially the girl child, and young people are often victims of such trafficking,

Concerned about the fact that, in the view of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, there is a need to strengthen the juvenile justice system in the majority of States parties whose reports have been considered by the Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice,[86] in which the Secretary-General highlighted difficulties and deficiencies in the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice by Member States;

2. *Welcomes* the fact that the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat has enhanced its cooperation with other United Nations entities and with other partners involved in assisting Member States in setting up separate juvenile justice systems or in improving existing juvenile justice systems by bringing them in line with United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice;

3. *Also welcomes* the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, reflecting an increased awareness among Member States of the importance of juvenile justice reform in establishing and maintaining stable societies and the rule of law;

4. *Further welcomes* the establishment of the Coordination Panel on Technical Advice and Assistance in Juvenile Justice to coordinate activities in the field of juvenile justice, subject to the modalities set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, and calls on the partners involved to increase their cooperation, share information and pool their capacities and interests in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation;

5. *Urges* States to include, where necessary, provisions for juvenile justice in their national development plans, calls upon States to include the administration of juvenile justice in their funding policies for development cooperation, and invites them to respond favourably to requests from other States seeking assistance from the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or the United Nations Children's Fund in developing and improving juvenile justice systems;

6. *Stresses* the need to give timely assistance to children and young people in difficult circumstances, especially in drug-related situations, in order to prevent them from resorting to crime;

7. *Underlines* the importance of establishing, where possible and as appropriate, alternatives to imprisonment for young people in conflict with the law, including young drug addicts or users, such as the provision of treatment and vocational training, counselling, rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare services;

8. *Requests* States to promote re-education and rehabilitation of children and young people who are in conflict with the law by encouraging, where appropriate, the use of methods of restorative justice, mediation, conflict resolution and victim/offender conciliation, as alternatives to judicial proceedings, as well as within the framework of community-based and custodial-based sanctions;

9. *Stresses* the need for close cooperation between all authorities and other actors working with children and young people, especially in the field of juvenile justice, such as the police, the judiciary, lawyers, prison staff, probation officers, social workers, health professionals, teachers and parents;

10. *Urges* Governments to consider including in policies, legislation and programmes on juvenile justice adequate prevention and rehabilitation measures targeting young offenders who are drug addicts or users or who commit drug-related criminal offences;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective cooperation between the relevant United Nations entities active in the fields of juvenile justice and drug control, in particular

---

[85] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex. In article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the word "child" is defined as follows: "For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

[86] E/CN.15/1998/8/Add.1.

between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, and the other organizations mentioned in the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System;

12. *Urges* States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[25] to ensure full implementation of their obligations under the Convention and to pursue the goals set forth in the Convention with regard to the treatment of children and young people in the administration of juvenile justice, and urges States to use and apply the United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice and related instruments;

13. *Reaffirms* that juvenile justice remains a high priority in the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, in particular as children and young people, both those in conflict with the law and those in difficult circumstances who may be potential future criminals, are easy prey for criminal organizations;

14. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to avail themselves fully of the existing programmes for technical assistance in juvenile justice;

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance in juvenile justice, in particular where States parties request assistance pursuant to recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and to consider the provision of technical assistance in juvenile justice as a matter of high priority;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth session a programme proposal, involving all United Nations entities mentioned in the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, by which the timely and in-depth assessment of the needs of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding juvenile justice reform is ensured;

17. *Underlines* the need for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes relating to children and young people in the criminal justice system;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the administration of juvenile justice, as well as on the activities of the Coordination Panel on Technical Advice and Assistance in Juvenile Justice, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/29. Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Adopts* the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction annexed to the present resolution.

"ANNEX

"Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

"PREAMBLE

"1. In the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[87] Member States:

"(*a*) Recognized that demand reduction was an indispensable pillar in the global approach to countering the world drug problem and committed themselves:

"(i) To introducing into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[88]

"(ii) To working closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to develop action-oriented strategies to assist in the implementation of the Declaration;

"(iii) To establishing 2003 as a target date for new or enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes set up in close collaboration with public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities;

"(iv) To achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by 2008;

"(*b*) Called upon all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the above-mentioned goals and targets for 2003 and 2008.

"2. The present Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction is offered as guidance to Member States in implementing the above-mentioned commitments. Organizations of the United Nations system,[89] other international organizations, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations are invited to provide support to Member States in implementing the Action Plan, according to their available resources, specific mandates and the different roles that they are to play in achieving the goals set out in the Declaration.

"3. The Action Plan reflects the emphasis in the Declaration on the need for a comprehensive and balanced approach involving demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, together with the appropriate application of the principle of shared responsibility. It stresses the need for services responsible for prevention, including law enforcement agencies, to transmit the same message and use similar language.

---

[87] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[88] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[89] This may include, but is not restricted to, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, as well as international financial institutions such as the World Bank.

"4. The Action Plan is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[17] It allows for flexible approaches to reflect social, cultural, religious and political differences and it acknowledges that efforts to reduce illicit drug demand are at different levels of implementation in different countries.

"5. The Action Plan recognizes that progress to reduce the demand for illicit drugs should be seen in the context of the need for programmes to reduce the demand for substances of abuse. Such programmes should be integrated to promote cooperation among all concerned, should include a wide variety of appropriate interventions, should promote health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and should reduce the adverse consequences of drug abuse for the individual and for society as a whole.

"6. The Action Plan focuses on the need to design demand reduction campaigns and programmes to meet the needs of the population in general, as well as those of specific population groups, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education and paying special attention to youth.[90] Demand reduction efforts should be developed with the participation of target groups, giving special attention to a gender perspective.

"I. THE COMMITMENT

"7. *Objective 1.* To apply the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in order to achieve significant and measurable results in reducing the demand for drugs by 2008 and to report on those results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact.* Greater compliance with the spirit and principles of the Declaration and the achievement of significant and measurable results in reducing the demand for drugs;

"(*b*) *Outputs.* Biennial reports by each country on the efforts to implement the Declaration and reduce the demand for drugs and on the results achieved;

"(*c*) *National action.* Applying the Declaration and preparing a biennial report containing measurable results for submission to the Commission;

"(*d*) *International and regional action.* The United Nations International Drug Control Programme to collate national reports and report on its findings to the Commission.

"8. *Objective 2.* To secure, at the highest political level possible, a long-term commitment to the implementation of a national strategy for reducing illicit drug demand and to establish a mechanism for ensuring full coordination and participation of the relevant authorities and sectors of society. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact.* Higher priority for and long-term commitment to demand reduction and effective coordination between relevant sectors of society;

"(*b*) *Outputs.* A mechanism for ensuring ongoing commitment to the strategy by: (i) fostering linkages and integration with other relevant plans and programmes, for instance, those concerning health, including public health issues such as those relating to the human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and hepatitis C, as well as education, housing, employment, social exclusion, law enforcement and crime prevention; (ii) encouraging the participation of all sectors of society; and (iii) providing for the assessment and reporting of results and refinement of the strategy as necessary;

"(*c*) *National action.* Consultation and cooperation with potential partners in developing multisectoral plans and obtaining long-term commitments coordinated by the appropriate national authorities;

"(*d*) *International and regional action.* The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to provide appropriate assistance in establishing coordination mechanisms for those requesting it.

"9. *Objective 3.* To develop and implement, by 2003, national strategies fully incorporating the guiding principles set out in the Declaration. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact.* An integrated, balanced, efficient and effective national strategy for addressing drug issues, with major emphasis on demand reduction;

"(*b*) *Outputs.* A strategy document tailored to national needs, characteristics and cultures, specifying the role of agencies involved, the time-frame for activities and the goals;

"(*c*) *National action.* This would include: (i) developing a national strategy by assessing the problem, defining the needs and resources, establishing priorities and goals, setting time-frames for specific activities and results and determining the roles of the agencies concerned; (ii) implementing the strategy through the development of a national action plan with a multisectoral approach, endorsed by an appropriate national body; and (iii) developing a framework for assessing and reporting results and reporting on the strategy and its implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

---

[90] As expressed, for example, in "The Vision from Banff", drawn up by the Youth Vision Jeunesse Drug Abuse Prevention Forum, held in Banff, Canada, from 14 to 18 April 1998.

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to provide guidance and assistance to those requesting it and to set up a database on national drug control strategies.

"II. ASSESSING THE PROBLEM

"10. *Objective 4*. To assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances in each country and to communicate those causes and consequences to policy makers, planners and the general public in order to develop practical measures, to establish a national system to monitor drug problems and trends and to record and evaluate intervention programmes and their impact on a regular basis using national indicators and, taking into account existing national and regional data systems for monitoring drug problems and trends, as well as the goals and targets established for 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[87] to work towards establishing a core set of regionally and internationally recognized indicators. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Programmes and policies that are based on precise and timely evidence on the causes and consequences of drug abuse;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. They would include: (i) a regular national report on the current drug situation and trends; and (ii) a periodic assessment of the health, social and economic costs of drug abuse and the benefits associated with different measures and actions, on both the demand and the supply sides;

"(*c*) *National action*. This would include: (i) establishing a national system for data collection and analysis of drug abuse; (ii) undertaking periodic assessments of the costs to society of drug abuse and of the medium- and long-term benefits to society if the problem is reduced; and (iii) using the information for drug policy and programme development;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations: (i) to provide advice and technical assistance to countries requesting it on the establishment of national systems for monitoring the drug abuse problem, including regionally and internationally recognized core indicators; and (ii) to promote the development of methodologies for assessing the costs and consequences of drug abuse and for undertaking cost-benefit analyses of various measures and actions.

"11. *Objective 5*. To develop research programmes at the national and regional levels in scientific fields concerning drug demand reduction and to disseminate widely the results so that strategies for reducing illicit drug demand may be elaborated on a solid scientific basis. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Improved drug demand reduction strategies based on scientific evidence;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Programmes for research on issues related to drug demand reduction;

"(*c*) *National action*. Identifying research needs, developing research programmes, mobilizing the resources required and promoting the application of research findings;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to encourage research into a wide range of drug demand reduction issues and the dissemination and application of research findings.

"III. TACKLING THE PROBLEM

"12. *Objective 6*. To identify and develop programmes for reducing illicit drug demand in a wide variety of health and social contexts and to encourage collaboration among those programmes, which should cover all areas of drug abuse prevention, ranging from discouraging the initial use of illicit drugs to reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse, and should include continuing education, not only for all educational levels, beginning at an early age, but also in the workplace, the family and the community, and to develop programmes to make the public aware of the problem of drug abuse and of the full continuum of risks involved in such abuse and to provide information on and services for early intervention, counselling, treatment, rehabilitation, relapse prevention, aftercare and social reintegration to those in need. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Reduction of drug abuse and related health and social consequences;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Easily accessible drug demand reduction programmes, integrated into broader health and social programmes, covering where possible the full spectrum of services, including reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse;

"(*c*) *National action*. Developing and implementing specific demand reduction activities at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of prevention that meet the needs of various target groups and that are integrated into the health, education and other related sectors;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to provide guidance and assistance to those requesting it and to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

"IV. FORGING PARTNERSHIPS

"13. *Objective 7*. To identify how different national and local institutions and organizations may contribute to efforts to reduce illicit drug demand and to promote the linking of those institutions and organizations. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. More efficient utilization of resources and local ownership of programmes;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Identification of the roles of national and local institutions and organizations and of networking arrangements between them with a view to improving their contribution to and the effectiveness of national strategies;

"(*c*) *National action*. This would include: (i) identifying drug demand reduction programmes run by various agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, and defining their role in the national strategy; and (ii) promoting and reinforcing collaboration and networking among them;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to compile a collection of examples of collaborative and cooperative arrangements that are in place in Member States to promote and reinforce networking, and to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

"V. FOCUSING ON SPECIAL NEEDS

"14. *Objective 8*. To enhance the quality of programmes for reducing illicit drug demand, especially in terms of their relevance to population groups, taking into account their cultural diversity and specific needs, such as gender, age and socially, culturally and geographically marginalized groups. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Improvement in the quality and relevance of services offered;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Guidelines for programmes and services, taking into consideration cultural diversity and specific needs;

"(*c*) *National action*. This would include: (i) establishing guidelines for the development and implementation of programmes; and (ii) monitoring and evaluating programmes according to established guidelines in order to improve programme quality and increase cost-effectiveness;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to promote the development of guidelines and to facilitate the sharing of information among Member States.

"15. *Objective 9*. To target the particular needs of groups most at risk of abusing drugs, through the development, in cooperation with those groups, of specially designed communication strategies and effective, relevant and accessible programmes. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Reduction of drug abuse among groups at risk and a reduction in the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Development of programmes and communication strategies for specific risk groups, in particular youth;

"(*c*) *National action*. This would include: (i) identifying risk factors and groups at risk and developing programmes and communication strategies in cooperation with such groups to address their specific needs; and (ii) establishing and supporting mechanisms, including networks that facilitate the participation of young people in the design and implementation of programmes intended for them;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations: (i) to promote the participation of target groups in the design of projects and facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies; and (ii) to facilitate the creation of an international network promoting regular contact among youth involved in demand reduction activities and allowing them to stay informed and learn from one another.

"16. *Objective 10*. To provide prevention, education, treatment or rehabilitation services to offenders who misuse drugs, whether in prison or in the community, as an addition to or, where appropriate and consistent with the national laws and policies of Member States, as an alternative to punishment or conviction, and to provide, in particular, drug-abusing offenders held in prison with services to enable them to overcome their dependence and to facilitate their reintegration in the community. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. A reduction of drug abuse among offenders and, where appropriate, positive social integration or reintegration;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Comprehensive drug prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration programmes for offenders;

"(*c*) *National action*. Cooperation among institutions and organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, offering health, social, justice, correctional, vocational training and employment services, in order to provide preventive care, education, treatment and rehabilitation for offenders and, where appropriate, programmes to enable their integration into the community;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

"VI. SENDING THE RIGHT MESSAGE

"17. *Objective 11*. To undertake public information campaigns aimed at the population in general to promote health, raise awareness in society and improve people's understanding of the drug problem in the community and of the need to curb that problem, to evaluate those campaigns by establishing a follow-up system to determine their impact and to carry out research into the requirements of particular population groups, such as parents, teachers, community leaders and drug users, with regard to information on drugs and services. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Enhanced knowledge and awareness of the drug problem, of the need to take action and of the available support mechanisms;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Appropriately targeted public information campaigns based on knowledge acquired from research to promote greater awareness of the drug problem and to provide information on available resources and services;

"(*c*) *National action*. Assessing needs and including and evaluating public information activities as part of national drug strategies;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

"18. *Objective 12*. To develop information campaigns that are relevant and precise so that they take into account the social and cultural characteristics of the target population. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Increased knowledge and awareness among drug users and specific social and cultural groups about drugs and the adverse health and social consequences of drug use, as well as the availability of services;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Effective and culturally appropriate information campaigns that encourage and help drug users to reduce their involvement with drugs and prevent or reduce adverse health and social problems and inform them about available services;

"(*c*) *National action*. Providing information on drugs and drug abuse and on how to obtain help for those most in need, in particular drug users. Information should be based on knowledge acquired from research and developed in collaboration with the target audience;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

"19. *Objective 13*. To promote information, education and communication programmes for social mediators, for example, political, religious, education, cultural, business and union leaders, peer educators and representatives of non-governmental organizations and the media worldwide, so that they may convey appropriate and accurate messages about drug abuse. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Enhanced knowledge and skills among social mediators in conveying information about drug abuse;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Programmes and other activities to inform and educate social mediators and to develop their communication skills;

"(*c*) *National action*. Developing training strategies for social mediators;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies in this field.

"VII. BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE

"20. *Objective 14*. To train planners and practitioners of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and others within the community on a permanent basis in all aspects of demand reduction activities and strategic programming by identifying local, national, subregional and regional human resources and using their experience in the design of programmes in order to guarantee their continuity and to create and strengthen regional, subregional, national and local training and technical resource networks and, with the possible assistance of regional and international organizations, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and expertise by encouraging States to include demand reduction personnel from other States in training programmes that they have developed. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Improved knowledge and skills of practitioners in demand reduction, facilitating the development of more efficient, effective and sustainable services;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. Strategies for the development and expansion of the pool of technical expertise supporting planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of national demand reduction programmes;

"(*c*) *National action*. This would include: (i) identifying those involved in planning and implementing programmes, from planners to practitioners and institutions and individuals involved with service delivery, in order to enhance their capacity to respond to the problem; (ii) supporting the design and implementation of training programmes, reviewed and updated on a regular basis, to form part of a continuing education programme for trainers; and (iii) designing and instituting training programmes for the various sectors involved in demand reduction programmes;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate: (i) the sharing of information on best strategies; (ii) the development of guidelines on the development of curricula and training programmes, including distance learning, and assistance for those requesting it; and (iii) the intercountry exchange of experts for training purposes and the participation of foreign personnel in national training programmes developed by Member States.

"21. *Objective 15*. To evaluate strategies and activities for reducing illicit drug demand and to develop mechanisms for intercountry, regional and interregional advocacy coordination, cooperation and collaboration in order to identify, share and expand best practices and effective activities in the development and implementation of drug demand reduction programmes.

That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Demand reduction programmes that are based soundly on validated experience and evidence;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. They would include: (i) domestic evaluation results of strategies and activities and mechanisms for cooperation and data-sharing; and (ii) mechanisms for facilitating the exchange of evaluation results and other data assessing the effectiveness of strategies and activities at the domestic, regional and interregional levels;

"(*c*) *National action*. This would include: (i) monitoring and evaluating demand reduction strategies and activities and utilizing the results to inform and improve national plans; and (ii) participating in coordinating mechanisms for intercountry, regional and international exchange of information;

"(d) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the exchange of information by establishing coordination mechanisms.

"22. *Objective 16*. To create an international system of information on illicit drug demand reduction by linking existing databases managed by international, regional and national organizations in order to provide a network of information on knowledge and experiences that, to the extent possible, would use the above-mentioned core set of regionally and internationally recognized indicators and to enable comparisons of national experiences to be made. That would entail the following:

"(*a*) *Impact*. Improved access to information, experiences and practices to facilitate the better design of programmes and policies;

"(*b*) *Outputs*. National, regional and international mechanisms allowing easy access to databases and networks for the exchange of knowledge and experience of demand reduction;

"(*c*) *National action*. Establishing and maintaining databases and facilitating linkages for international networking;

"(*d*) *International and regional action*. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations to participate in the creation of an international mechanism by facilitating networking and linkages between databases."

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/30. Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, conferred additional mandates on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and strengthened both its role as the global forum for international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its functions as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and as a treaty organ,

Stressing the need to enhance the functioning of the Commission to enable it to discharge its new mandates emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, at which Member States were called upon to report biennially to the Commission on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at the special session, on 10 June 1998,[87]

Noting that the twentieth special session of the General Assembly has been designated as a major global conference within the framework of the United Nations system and that follow-up will be reviewed in that context,

Recognizing the crucial role of the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control treaties,

Noting with concern that the low level of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has adverse consequences for the ability of the Programme to fulfil its mandates and to respond to emerging priority needs,

Reiterating the need to strengthen inter-agency cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system to counter the world drug problem,

Recalling its resolution 1997/37 of 21 July 1997, in which the Secretary-General was requested to convene a high-level expert group to review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

Commending the work carried out by the High-level Expert Group to Review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to Strengthen the United Nations Machinery for International Drug Control, and expressing appreciation for its report and comprehensive recommendations,[91]

I. ENHANCING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. *Decides* that the normative functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be made distinct from

---

[91] See E/CN.7/1999/5.

its role as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and that, to that end, the agenda of the Commission should be structured in two distinct segments, as follows:

(*a*) A normative segment, during which the Commission would discharge its treaty-based and normative functions, including mandates received from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and deal with emerging drug control issues;

(*b*) An operational segment, during which the Commission would exercise its role as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and consider issues related to the provision of policy guidance to the Programme;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission convene, whenever appropriate, ministerial-level segments of its sessions to focus on specific themes related to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and requests the Commission at its forty-third session to consider the timing of and the theme for any such ministerial-level segment;

3. *Decides* that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its Bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparations for the regular as well as the informal inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the Programme. The Chairman should, whenever appropriate, invite the chairmen of the five regional groups to participate in the meetings of the Bureau;

II. ENHANCING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with resources commensurate with its mandates emanating from the international drug control treaties and from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

2. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their mutual efforts to develop closer cooperation in order to take full advantage of the potential synergies between the Board and the Programme;

3. *Invites* Member States and the World Health Organization, when selecting candidates for the International Narcotics Control Board, to ensure the necessary multidisciplinary expertise and the required independence and impartiality for the effective discharge of the responsibilities of the Board;

III. STRENGTHENING THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

2. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director, in pursuance of Commission resolution 10 (XXXIX) of 25 April 1996,[92] to continue his efforts to widen the donor base and increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Invites* Member States, as beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Programme, to contribute through an agreed cost-sharing mechanism to the financing of that assistance;

5. *Encourages* the Executive Director to explore ways and means to obtain additional funds from the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to analyse the implications of instituting a results-based budget for the Fund of the Programme, including the identification of possible performance indicators, taking into account the practices of other funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and to report to the Commission at its reconvened forty-second session;

7. *Recommends* that the budget of the Fund of the Programme continue to be harmonized with the budgets of other funds and programmes of the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, with the assistance of the Chairman of the High-level Expert Group to Review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to Strengthen the United Nations Machinery for International Drug Control, to continue to explore innovative means of increasing the resources for drug control programmes, including the creation of a global drug facility, for example, along the lines of the Global Environment Facility, and to report thereon to the Commission at its forty-third session;

IV. FRAMEWORK FOR INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

1. *Recommends* that the Administrative Committee on Coordination ensure that the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control[93] develops into a strategic planning tool and that drug issues are considered in the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

2. *Also recommends* that Member States report on the implementation of measures arising from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in line with the Political Declaration adopted at the special session[87] and consider the world drug problem as a cross-cutting issue in the context of the integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;

---

[92] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 7* (E/1996/27), chap. XIV.

[93] E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

3. *Further recommends* that Member States ensure that drug issues – especially demand reduction – are regularly included in the agenda of the governing bodies of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other interested agencies;

4. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to increase its cooperation with United Nations agencies working in the field of development in implementing alternative development programmes;

5. *Calls* for a significant increase in cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, in view of the special role of the latter body as a coordinator for development activities within the United Nations system, and to that effect recommends that:

(*a*) Drug-related indicators be jointly developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Development Programme for inclusion in the *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme;

(*b*) United Nations resident coordinators, in close consultation with Governments, give higher priority to the reduction of the demand for and supply of illicit drugs;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to forge closer cooperation with regional and international financial institutions engaged in the field of development, in order to secure increased funding for drug-related activities as proposed by the High-level Expert Group to Review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to Strengthen the United Nations Machinery for International Drug Control, and to encourage those institutions, in particular the World Bank, to accord higher priority to funding such activities;

V. OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Encourages* the Executive Director to strengthen further the information strategy of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the lines suggested by the High-level Expert Group to Review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to Strengthen the United Nations Machinery for International Drug Control;

2. *Requests* the Programme to strengthen its evaluation capacity, as proposed by the High-level Expert Group, so as to focus more on the medium- and long-term impact of projects rather than on the completion of the project process.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/31. Lucknow Accord on the Adoption of Uniform Measures to Control International Trade in Precursors and Other Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the Lucknow Accord on the Adoption of Uniform Measures to Control International Trade in Precursors and Other Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-fourth session, held in Lucknow, India, from 1 to 5 February 1999, will contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against illicit drug trafficking in the region,

1. *Takes note* of the Lucknow Accord on the Adoption of Uniform Measures to Control International Trade in Precursors and Other Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the adoption of the Lucknow Accord by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

3. *Invites* Member States to consider the Lucknow Accord when implementing article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[94] in accordance with their existing national legislation;

4. *Also invites* Member States to promote awareness within the chemical industry concerning the provisions of the Lucknow Accord;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to consider the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention, for the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

ANNEX

Lucknow Accord on the Adoption of Uniform Measures to Control International Trade in Precursors and Other Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

We, the representatives of the States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and observers attending the thirty-fourth session of the Subcommission, held in Lucknow, India, from 1 to 5 February 1999,

---

[94] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November–20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Having considered the adoption of uniform measures to control international trade in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deeply concerned about the diversion of precursors and other chemicals from licit to illicit channels, especially in the course of international trade, for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deeply concerned also about the lack of uniformity in monitoring the international trade among various States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[94]

Reaffirming our commitment to combat the diversion of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deciding to take practical measures to implement General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, entitled "Control of precursors", adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Have agreed on the following:

1. In accordance with resolution S-20/4 B, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and considering the problems being faced because of different control mechanisms being adopted by Member States, there should be uniformity in the control of international trade in precursors, and a minimum uniform procedure, in conformity with the domestic law of each country, should be adopted to effect such control. The following steps should be taken to achieve those objectives:

(*a*) International trade in all substances in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[94] as well as international trade in acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, substances in Table II, should be subject to control by the competent authorities in all States, irrespective of whether those substances are prone to being diverted;

(*b*) The competent authorities may require all importers and exporters to notify them about each transaction prior to shipment and to furnish the particulars of the trading party in the other country, such as the name of the trading party, the mode of payment and proof of authorization by the competent authority of that country;

(*c*) On receipt of such a notification, the competent authority of the exporting country should send a pre-export notification to the competent authority of the importing country;

(*d*) Each Government should clearly identify and make known its competent authority responsible for international trade;

(*e*) On receipt of the pre-export notification, the competent authority of the importing country should investigate and assure itself of the legitimacy of the transaction and should inform the competent authority of the exporting country;

(*f*) If, fifteen days after having sent the pre-export notification, the competent authority of the exporting country has received no reply from the competent authority of the importing country, it will be presumed that there is no objection to the proposed export. In the case of a specific request by the competent authority of the importing country related to a particular consignment, however, the time-limit of fifteen days will not apply;

(*g*) Each State should establish a system of penalizing companies in its territory that do not comply with the condition of notification. Timely notification will ultimately help such trade, as it will be easy for the competent authorities to verify the legitimacy of the transactions and provide timely responses to the competent authorities of other countries;

(*h*) For a select percentage of imports of precursors into a country, the competent authorities should verify the ultimate use of the precursors. This step is necessary to ensure that the chances of precursors being diverted to illicit channels are minimized and that the companies do not resort to recording inflated figures for precursors used for legitimate purposes. Competent authorities may consider carrying out such an investigation at levels up to and including the level of wholesale trade and, in some cases, even at levels up to and including the level of retail trade;

2. In respect of substitute chemicals, which were discussed and identified by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-fourth session using as a basis the limited international special surveillance list of substances currently not in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, established by the International Narcotics Control Board pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, a procedure for monitoring the international trade of substitute chemicals and the format to be used for such monitoring should be approved by the parties to the 1988 Convention. States may also consider notifying the Secretary-General with a view to including such substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, where appropriate;

3. The International Narcotics Control Board is urged to take the immediate measures necessary to transfer acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

1999/32. International regulation and control of trade in poppy seeds

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[95] on the prohibition of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, contained in resolution S-20/4 E of 10 June 1998, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling also that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1995, expressed its concern about trade in seeds obtained from the *Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy) plant in countries where cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited, and that the Board urged Governments to be vigilant in order to ensure that poppy seeds traded for food purposes are not derived from illicitly cultivated poppy plants,[96]

---

[95] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Emphasizing the need to fight the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy by all possible means,

Noting that poppy seeds are still being exported on a large scale from countries where cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited,

Aware that, under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, trade in poppy seeds is not subject to international control,

Recognizing that there is a need to prohibit international trade in poppy seeds from sources of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy,

Recognizing also that the poppy plant of low morphine content that is used for food purposes is unsuitable for the production of opium or illicit use by drug abusers,

Resolving to fight the international trade in illicit poppy seeds by practical measures, such as attempting to ensure that export is made only from countries authorized to cultivate the opium poppy,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take the following measures to fight the international trade in poppy seeds from countries where no licit cultivation of the opium poppy is permitted:

(*a*) Poppy seeds should only be imported if they originate from those countries where the opium poppy is grown licitly in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;[95]

(*b*) Governments should be encouraged, to the extent possible, and where national circumstances so require, to obtain an appropriate certificate from the exporting countries on the country of origin of *Papaver somniferum* seeds as the basis for importation, and also to give notification of export of *Papaver somniferum* seeds, as far as possible, to the competent authorities of the importing countries;

(*c*) Information on any suspicious transactions involving poppy seeds should be shared with other Governments concerned and with the International Narcotics Control Board;

2. *Urges* all Member States that have not already done so to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy in accordance with article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 or to permit the cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than the production of opium, taking all the necessary measures as stipulated in article 25 of the 1961 Convention;

3. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the 1961 Convention by concerned Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/33. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998/25 of 28 July 1998 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general, and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[95] in particular,

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998*,[97] in which the Board points out that in 1997 a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved, and noting that efforts were made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, to maintain, together with other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[95] and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and urges concerned producing countries and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

---

[96] See *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1), para. 61.

[97] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.1.

4. *Recommends* that, at the request of traditional suppliers, consumer countries provide continued or new support to efforts to estimate yields and supplies of licit opiate raw materials in future years;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(*a*) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(*b*) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(*c*) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

43rd plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/34. Strengthening the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 which update the procedure on the consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations,

Aware of the evolving relationship between the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations community resulting from the broader and more substantive involvement of non-governmental organizations with the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations at large, and appreciative of the breadth of expertise of non-governmental organizations and their unique capacity to support the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies,

Appreciative of the need to encourage greater participation of non-governmental organizations from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies,

Mindful of the significant increase in the number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status that has taken place in recent years, and conscious of the fact that the number will continue to increase in the foreseeable future,

Mindful also of the demand that the expansion of the participation of non-governmental organizations has on the workload and resources of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat,

Recalling paragraph 68 of its resolution 1996/31 regarding the requirement for adequate Secretariat support to fulfil the mandate defined for the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with respect to carrying out the wider range of activities in which the enhanced involvement of non-governmental organizations is envisaged,

Reaffirming the vital role of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat,[98] in accordance with resolution 1996/31, and emphasizing the need to ensure that the Section is able to operate efficiently in carrying out its mandate as well as in initiating new activities, as required, at the optimal level of performance,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at the main part of its fifty-fourth session containing a comprehensive analysis of the organizational structure and technical, personnel and financial resources of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section, commensurate with the increased workload and the level of responsibility necessary to implement the mandate of the Secretariat, as contained in Council resolution 1996/31, parts X and XI;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in view of the increased workload and responsibilities of the Section, as an interim measure, to provide to the Section the resources necessary, from within existing resources, without diverting resources from development programmes, to enable it to carry out its responsibilities efficiently, effectively and expeditiously.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/35. Implementation of agreed conclusions 1998/2 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1998/2 of 28 July 1998,[99] on the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[19] in the United Nations system,

Recognizing that agreed conclusions 1998/2 provided an important contribution to the five-year review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[100]

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the relevant components of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, towards the implementation of agreed conclusions 1998/2;

---

[98] E/1998/43 and Corr.1.

[99] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (A/53/3 and Corr.1), chap. VI, para. 3.

[100] E/1999/83.

3. *Stresses* the need for further efforts for the full implementation by the relevant components of the United Nations system of agreed conclusions 1998/2;

4. *Decides* that the implementation of agreed conclusions 1998/2 shall be taken into account as part of the overall review by the Economic and Social Council in 2000 of progress made in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/36. Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1994/24 of 26 July 1994, 1995/2 of 3 July 1995, 1996/47 of 26 July 1996 and 1997/52 of 23 July 1997,

Noting with great concern the accelerating spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which has already infected millions of people worldwide, and the resulting increase in cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

Noting with great concern also that young people, especially adolescent girls, children and women are particularly vulnerable to the infection,

Recognizing that no country in the world has been spared by the AIDS epidemic, and that 90 per cent of the people living with HIV/AIDS live in the developing world, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, which has been very severely affected,

Mindful that the AIDS epidemic has become a development crisis in many countries, with devastating consequences for human, social and economic progress, which is already undermining the gains of many years of development efforts,

Recognizing that the needs in countries to address AIDS far outweigh both the human and the financial resources being made available and that high-level political commitment is critical to strengthen the response to the epidemic,

Recalling that a multisectoral approach is needed to reduce the transmission of HIV and to increase the quality and accessibility of treatment, care and support of people with HIV/AIDS,

Acknowledging in this regard that the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), co-sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank, has played a critical role in leading, strengthening and supporting an expanded multisectoral response to the epidemic and constitutes an important example of effective system-wide coordination in the context of the United Nations reform efforts,

Noting the end of the period of the first strategic plan, 1996–2000, and the development of a United Nations system strategic plan for HIV/AIDS for 2001–2005,

Recognizing the critical role of the United Nations theme groups on HIV/AIDS in enhancing the United Nations response to the epidemic at the field level,

Noting the increased commitment efforts of the Secretary-General to generate strengthened support to the joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS,

1. *Notes* the change in the name of the Programme from the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) to the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS), and welcomes the admission of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a co-sponsor of the Programme;

2. *Urges* Governments worldwide, with the assistance of the co-sponsoring organizations of the Programme, the Secretariat, other relevant United Nations programmes, funds and agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts in combating AIDS;

3. *Encourages* all countries and Governments, in particular those worst affected, to intensify their efforts to develop and implement multisectoral action aimed at reducing transmission and the vulnerability of individuals and communities, diminishing the stigma, denial and discrimination associated with AIDS, ensuring equitable access to care and mitigating the wider social impact of the epidemic;

4. *Recognizes* that such multisectoral action will require additional human and financial resources, and therefore urges Governments to foster strong national partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and people living with HIV/AIDS;

5. *Urges* multilateral and bilateral donors, the Programme and its co-sponsors and the wider United Nations system adequately to support and strengthen these national efforts, especially in the worst-affected countries, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa;

6. *Recognizes* that AIDS is a major obstacle to development which has already reversed many hard-won development gains, strongly endorses the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa, and urges Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the activities of the Programme and its co-sponsors aimed at achieving the goals and objectives of the Partnership;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of focusing AIDS-related activities on especially vulnerable people, and commends the efforts of the Programme and its co-sponsors and the larger United Nations community to address the special vulnerability of young people, especially adolescent girls, children and women;

8. *Urges* Governments, with the assistance of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and donors, to make efforts

towards ensuring access to HIV/AIDS information, education and services for all people, in particular males and females aged 15 to 24, and to ensure that by 2005 the prevalence of HIV in this particular age group is reduced globally;

9. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of coordination of activities, and therefore:

(*a*) Commends the Programme for the development of the unified budget and work plan, 2000–2001, distinguishing (i) activities to be implemented and funded jointly by two or more co-sponsors, (ii) activities to be funded by core budgets and implemented by the co-sponsoring organizations and (iii) coordination activities to be implemented by its secretariat;

(*b*) Urges the co-sponsors of the Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system to complete the development of their institutional strategies, as the tool to integrate AIDS-related activities into their operational activities for the implementation of the unified budget and work plan, 2000–2001, at the global, regional and country levels;

(*c*) Also urges the co-sponsors of the Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system to submit to their governing bodies their proposed contribution to the United Nations system strategic plan for HIV/AIDS for 2001–2005;

(*d*) Requests the United Nations programmes and funds, and invites the specialized agencies, to ensure that the United Nations theme groups on HIV/AIDS follow the principles under which administrative arrangements are provided within the United Nations resident coordinator system and the role of chairman rotates between co-sponsors, and complete as soon as possible their respective joint strategies at the country level, with the participation of the Government of the host country to respond effectively to its national strategies and priorities and to participate actively in their implementation;

10. *Welcomes* the recommendations on HIV/AIDS in the follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, and urges Governments and the United Nations system to enhance further their response in order to reach the goals articulated therein;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Programme, to set system-wide goals to mobilize further Member States and the international community in the fight against AIDS and in the mitigation of its effects;

12. *Urges* Governments, civil society and bilateral and multilateral donors to increase their funding efforts for AIDS-related activities in order to ensure a level of financial and other resources that is fully commensurate with the multisectoral challenges of the epidemic, and also to provide the required assistance for capacity-building;

13. *Requests* the Programme to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations and the Programme Coordinating Board to the Economic and Social Council and to the governing bodies of the co-sponsoring organizations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council at its substantive session of 2001 a comprehensive report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS) in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, which should also include the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution in the response to the epidemic and its impact on reducing the transmission of HIV and increasing the quality and accessibility of treatment, care and support for people living with HIV or AIDS.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/37. Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995 and 1997/48 of 22 July 1997,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988, by which the Assembly declared the period 1991–2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989) adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe[101] regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, held at Barcelona, Spain, in November 1995, and to the work programme annexed thereto, aimed at connecting the Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European transport network so as to ensure their interoperability,

Referring further to the Lisbon Declaration adopted at the Conference on Transport in the Mediterranean, held at Lisbon in January 1997, and to the conclusions of the Pan-European Transport Conference, held at Helsinki in June 1997, on corridors in the Mediterranean incorporating the permanent link,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe[102] in accordance with resolution 1997/48,

Taking note also of the conclusions of the second and third meetings of the Western Mediterranean Transport Group, held at Rabat in September 1995 and at Madrid in January

---

[101] See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January–3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

[102] E/1999/20, annex.

1997, respectively, which included the permanent link among the priority corridors in the extension of the trans-European network,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar established between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the organization, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe, by the International Tunnelling Association, of the workshop held at Rabat in April 1999 on costs of tunnels bored with tunnel-boring machines (TBMs);

3. *Further welcomes* the progress achieved with project studies and especially the deep-sea drilling work, which has provided a decisive impetus to geological and geotechnical knowledge of undersea formations;

4. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the work done in preparing the project follow-up report requested by the Council in its resolution 1997/48, even though the necessary resources were not forthcoming from the General Assembly;

5. *Renews its invitation* to the competent organizations of the United Nations system, and to non-governmental organizations, including in particular the International Tunnelling Association and the International Union of Railways, to participate in the studies and work on the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

6. *Also renews its invitation* to the European Commission to consider the possibility of participating in the consolidation of the studies and the development of the project both institutionally and financially;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to continue to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2001;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, the necessary resources, within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/38. Change of the name of Macau to "Macau, China" in the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has recommended that the name "Macau" in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission should be changed to "Macau, China", effective from 20 December 1999, with the objective of enabling Macau to continue thereafter as an associate member of the Commission,[103]

Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific accordingly.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/39. Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 2000–2001

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/203 of 11 December 1986 and subsequent relevant resolutions on programme planning,

Recalling also resolution 809 (XXXI) of 8 May 1996 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on new directions for the Commission,[104] and in particular the programme structure, which was characterized by congruence between substantive organizational charts and programmes to foster synergy and achieve greater efficiency and impact in the delivery of service,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 53/207 of 18 December 1998 on programme planning, by which the Assembly adopted the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001 submitted by the Secretary-General,[105] as amended by the Committee for Programme and Coordination,[106]

Having taken note of the report on the work of the Commission, 1996–1998,[107] and having examined the proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 2000–2001,[108]

Convinced that the proposals contained in the proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 2000–2001 will enhance the role of the Commission as an important contributor in the process of Africa's economic and social rebirth,

Recognizing, however, that the economic development of Africa and the reduction of poverty are severely affected by, among other factors, the socio-economic impact of conflicts and the resulting large-scale population displacements, and realizing that the challenge of post-conflict reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction requires reorientation of development strategies and resource arrangements,

---

[103] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 19* (E/1999/39), chap. III, sect. C, paras. 43 and 44.

[104] Ibid., *1996, Supplement No. 15* (E/1996/35), chap. IV.

[105] A/53/6 (Progs. 1–3, 5–8, 13/Rev.1, 14–18, 20, 23 and Corr.1, 24 and Corr.1 and 26–28).

[106] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/53/16), part one, chap. II.B, and part two, chap. III.A.

[107] E/ECA/CM.24/4.

[108] E/ECA/CM.24/7.

1. *Commends* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the staff of the Commission for the considerable work that has been undertaken in the past three years to advance institutional reforms and renewal at the Commission to enable it to remain at the forefront of policy innovations for the socio-economic development of Africa;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities of the Commission for the biennium 2000–2001,[108] taking into account the discussion and related recommendations made at the thirty-third session of the Commission;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and member States, in collaboration with bilateral and multilateral partners, to undertake a special initiative to examine issues related to the socio-economic impact of conflicts on the region's development, based on a research project, and to organize a meeting to discuss the findings and make recommendations aimed at defining appropriate post-conflict assistance programmes and financing strategies;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary and member States, in collaboration with development partners, to undertake the necessary studies that would provide a better appreciation of and response to the World Trade Organization agreements and the effects of globalization on the region's economies;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in making his proposals for the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001, to give special consideration to the development needs of the African region by providing the Commission with adequate resources to enable it to respond adequately to the new development challenges facing Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the General Assembly and its Second and Fifth Committees to ensure that adequate resources are made available to the Commission for the implementation of its programme of work.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/40. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/187 of 18 December 1997 and resolution 53/182 of 15 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in the first semester of the year 2001 and accepted the offer of the European Union to host the Conference,

Recognizing the important role played by the Economic Commission for Africa in the preparatory process for the First and Second United Nations Conferences on the Least Developed Countries,

Noting that the mandate of the Conference is to assess the results of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s[109] at the country level, to review the implementation of international support measures, in particular in the areas of official development assistance, debt, investment and trade, and to consider the formulation and adoption of appropriate national and international policies and measures for the sustainable development of the least developed countries and their progressive integration into the world economy,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to provide, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in his capacity as the Secretary-General of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, support to African least developed countries in their preparation for the Conference at the country, regional and global levels;

2. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the Commission makes substantive technical contributions to the Conference and its preparatory process;

3. *Invites* the bilateral, regional and multilateral development partners of the least developed countries, the host of the Conference and the United Nations Development Programme to provide adequate technical and financial assistance to the least developed countries to ensure a substantive and effective preparatory process for the Conference at the country level;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to intensify his efforts to mobilize resources for the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the envisaged regional expert-level meetings, the meetings of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and the Conference itself.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/41. Frequency of sessions of the sectoral committees of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the need for uniform frequency of the sessions of all the sectoral committees of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling Commission resolution 212 (XIX) of 7 May 1997,[110] in which the Commission decided that the Committee on Water Resources should hold its meetings annually,

Recalling also Commission resolution 214 (XIX) of 7 May 1997,[110] in which the Commission decided to establish a technical committee on liberalization of foreign trade and economic globalization in the countries of the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the meetings of which would be held annually,

Recalling further that the Commission secretariat can provide support and advice to member States, on request, during years in which no sessions of the sectoral committees are held,

---

[109] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3–14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[110] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 19* (E/1997/39), chap. I.

Realizing that the sectoral committees can hold special sessions, as needed, in accordance with the provisions of the rules of procedure of the Commission,

1. *Approves* the amendment of resolutions 212 (XIX) and 214 (XIX) of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to the effect that the sessions of the Committee on Water Resources and of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade and Economic Globalization in the Countries of the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia shall be held biennially rather than annually;

2. *Emphasizes* that the sessions of all the sectoral committees shall be held once every two years.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/42. Redesignation of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1982/64 of 30 July 1982, by which it established, within the Economic Commission for Western Asia,[111] a Standing Committee for the Programme of the Commission, and its resolution 1984/80 of 27 July 1984 on the general policy-making structure of the Commission, in which it designated the Standing Committee as the Technical Committee,

Recalling also Commission resolution 114 (IX) of 12 May 1982,[112] in which the Commission entrusted to the Committee the task of reviewing programming issues and presenting recommendations in that regard, as a preparatory committee, to the sessions of the Commission held at the ministerial level,

Recalling further the successive establishment of six technical committees of the Commission during the period from 1992 to 1997,

Wishing to avoid possible confusion between the name of the present Technical Committee and the names of the sectoral technical committees,

Decides to change the name of the Technical Committee to Preparatory Committee.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/43. Changes introduced in the programme of work and priorities of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the biennium 1998–1999

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work and priorities of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the biennium 1998–1999,[113]

Cognizant of the changes introduced by the secretariat of the Commission in programme activities,

Having studied the reasons and justifications for those changes, which relate to the cancellation, reformulation, addition or postponement of activities or outputs,

Aware of the need for a certain degree of flexibility in the implementation of the programme of work of the Commission in order that it may include new issues directly related to it,

Approves the changes introduced in the programme of work of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as they appear in the annex to the report of the Executive Secretary on progress made during 1998 in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 1998–1999.[114]

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/44. Relocation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to its permanent headquarters at Beirut

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 197 (XVII) of 31 May 1994 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[115] in which the Commission decided to submit a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council that the permanent headquarters of the Commission be relocated to Beirut,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/43 of 29 July 1994 on the permanent headquarters of the Commission, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to take all steps necessary to effect the transfer of the permanent headquarters of the Commission to Beirut and to ensure that the transfer was financed within existing resources and primarily from extrabudgetary contributions,

Recalling further Commission resolution 207 (XVIII) of 25 May 1995 on facilitating the relocation of the Commission to its permanent headquarters at Beirut,[116] in which the Commission called on member States to take measures to support the Secretary-General in his efforts to secure the necessary resources for the implementation of resolution 197 (XVII),

Recalling Commission resolution 215 (XIX) of 7 May 1997 on progress made in facilitating the relocation of the Commission to its permanent headquarters at Beirut,[110] in which the Commission requested the authorities concerned within the Secretariat to examine the possibility of utilizing the skills of local Commission staff at Amman in other areas within the United Nations or of finding ways to compensate them,

---

[111] Subsequently renamed the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see resolution 1985/69).

[112] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 12* (E/1982/22), chap. I.

[113] E/ESCWA/C.1/19/9 and Corr.1.

[114] E/ESCWA/C.1/20/4 (Part I).

[115] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 19* (E/1994/39), chap. I, sect. A.

[116] Ibid., *1995, Supplement No. 19* (E/1995/84), chap. I, sect. B.

Cognizant of the note by the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the relocation of the Commission to its permanent headquarters at Beirut,[117] which deals with all the legal, administrative, logistic and financial aspects of the transfer,

Commending the measures adopted by the Commission secretariat for the implementation of the relocation plan in accordance with a timetable that did not affect the implementation of its programmes and took into account the needs of the staff,

Commending also the measures adopted by the Secretariat to utilize the skills of the local staff at Amman in other areas within the United Nations or determine ways to compensate them,

1. *Endorses* the action taken by the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the transfer of the permanent headquarters of the Commission to United Nations House at Beirut by 31 December 1997, in particular the conclusion of the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon concerning the headquarters of the Commission, signed on 27 August 1997, and the supplementary agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon relating to the occupancy and use of the United Nations premises at Beirut, signed on 9 October 1997;

2. *Also endorses* the action taken by the Commission secretariat to facilitate the transfer of other United Nations offices and agencies at Beirut to United Nations House on 1 December 1998, and to devise internal mechanisms for the sharing of common services and related costs;[118]

3. *Endorses with satisfaction* the financial arrangements related to the move, made by the Commission secretariat in compliance with Council resolution 1994/43, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the transfer was financed within existing resources and primarily from extrabudgetary contributions;

4. *Reiterates its expression of gratitude* to the Government of Lebanon for its financial contributions and its efforts to provide a headquarters that satisfies the requirements and needs of the United Nations and for its cooperation in complying with the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement signed on 27 August 1997;

5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Kuwait for its financial contribution towards the transfer of the headquarters of the Commission, and to the Government of Saudi Arabia for the contribution which it made to supporting the activities of the Commission following its transfer to its permanent headquarters;

6. *Reiterates its thanks* to the Governments of Iraq and Jordan for the facilities offered to the Commission during its stay at Baghdad and Amman, respectively, and to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for facilitating the movement of staff and equipment through its territory.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/45. Beirut Declaration

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 217 (XIX) of 7 May 1997 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia[110] concerning the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commission, in particular paragraph 3, in which the Commission invited the Governments of member States to take the opportunity to formulate a new vision for the region in line with regional and world developments in the coming century,

Recalling also the call by the Commission for the issuance of a declaration embodying the Commission's vision of the future and its role in coordinating the policies of member States in the economic and social spheres and broadening cooperation between them,[119]

1. *Decides* to take note of the Beirut Declaration, annexed hereto, as a new vision that defines the role and tasks of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in line with regional and world developments in the coming century;

2. *Invites* member States to take inspiration from elements of the Declaration in formulating their national policies and programmes and in strengthening international and regional cooperation between themselves;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to ensure that in future the activities of the Commission take into account the content of the Declaration.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

ANNEX

Beirut Declaration: Western Asia preparing for the twenty-first century

We, the representatives of the Governments of the member States of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, meeting at Beirut on 27 and 28 May 1999 at the twentieth session of the Commission and gathered here today to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary,

Acting in accordance with the desire of our Governments to assume their responsibilities towards their peoples in their aspiration towards integrated, sustainable development, stressing their originality and their contributions to civilization, believing in the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, aware of the development of international relations and partnership, and acting on the experience and lessons of the past, understanding the present and its dimensions and looking with confidence to the future,

---

[117] E/ESCWA/20/7/Rev.1.

[118] Four tripartite memorandums of understanding relating to the occupancy and use of the United Nations premises at Beirut were signed by the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon with, respectively, three United Nations bodies (the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund) on 23 November 1998, and with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on 11 March 1999; and a memorandum of understanding concerning occupancy and use of common premises by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and United Nations offices and agencies at Beirut was signed on 24 November 1998.

[119] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 19* (E/1997/39), chap. III, sect. D, para. 45.

Taking the opportunity offered by the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Present our vision of the role and tasks of the Commission in line with regional and world developments in the coming century, as set out below.

1. The growth of globalism does not diminish or detract from the extreme importance of acting at the regional level. Nor does the global nature of problems preclude area-specific solutions and policies. In the trend towards globalism, with full respect for the sovereignty of States, regionalism cannot be bypassed. Cooperative arrangements within homogeneous groups, especially of small and medium-sized countries, represent a bridge between national and global interests. Moreover, development trends and requirements do not materialize all at once throughout the world, but rather do so in the form of regional waves, in which the conditions and situations peculiar to each area must be taken into account;

2. The role and functions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia are based primarily on development and economic and social cooperation, the objective being to raise the level of economic activity in Western Asia and to maintain and strengthen economic relations between its member countries and other countries of the world. Such development can be achieved only to the extent that it is comprehensive, integrated and sustainable in both the economic and social spheres;

3. Recognition of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs and settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law constitute the basis of a sound international community. However, the State is not capable by itself of achieving comprehensive, sustainable development unless there exists international cooperation in the economic and social fields that is based, on the one hand, on a just and comprehensive peace, security on equal terms, and respect for the principles of justice and international law, and on the other hand, on international relations that are balanced in all areas and based on effective international cooperation and a genuine sense of partnership on the part of donor States and international donor institutions;

4. The increasing importance of regional cooperation in the economic and social fields places a great responsibility on the Commission. As part of the United Nations system, the Commission is the natural place for dealing with issues related to such cooperation, for it is not merely a regional arrangement for expressing the needs and particularities of the region to which it belongs, but also the embodiment, at the regional level, of the universal purposes and principles set forth in the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations;

5. The future of the region, on the threshold of the twenty-first century, requires its transformation into a zone of economic and social cooperation and mutual respect of all for the rights and interests of the peoples of the region in an atmosphere of a just and comprehensive peace, security on a basis of equality, and economic and social stability. These goals can be achieved only if cooperation is strengthened between the members of the Commission, the United Nations and international financial institutions and the following objective conditions are met:

(*a*) The achievement of a just and comprehensive peace, security on equal terms and stability in the region of Western Asia through the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions, and full respect for international legitimacy and the foundations and principles of the peace process, foremost among them being the principle of land for peace and respect for the rights of peoples and their legitimate aspirations;

(*b*) The creation of an environment that will stimulate economic and social cooperation and development in all domains, including cooperation between the countries of the region in the areas of water, environment and energy, which calls for a comprehensive view that takes into account the balancing of national needs and global requirements and is based on integration of the various aspects of sustainable human development, with recognition of the mutually supportive roles of an effective state administration, an efficient private sector and a sound civil society;

(*c*) The exertion of efforts to integrate member States of the Commission into the international economic and trading system, by assisting them in dealing with the rules and principles on which it is based and heightening the advantages and at the same time limiting the drawbacks that might be involved, and by the establishment of a dialogue with the international organizations concerned;

(*d*) The promotion of democracy and respect for human rights, including the right to life, the right of self-determination and the right to development, and fundamental freedoms within a context of respect for national and regional characteristics and different religious, cultural and historical values. Achieving complementarity between freedom and responsibility at all levels in a State based on institutions and law constitutes a fundamental guarantee for enabling the region to continue its creative participation in the civilization of humankind;

(*e*) The development of the role of the Commission through support for its technical bodies and the obtainment of adequate support from the United Nations system, including the financial and human resources needed to enable the Commission to carry out its activities in the best possible way in order to be able to bolster the efforts of member States and become a basic forum in the economic and social fields with a view to promoting regional economic cooperation on a sound basis that will help to strengthen development and progress among the member States of the Commission.

1999/46. International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997 and 53/185 of 15 December 1998, *Concerned* about the extreme force and severe impact of the El Niño phenomenon during the period 1997–1998 and the subsequent La Niña episode in many regions of the world,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[120] concerning the implementation of the mandates contained in General Assembly resolution 53/185 and the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session,[121]

Bearing in mind agreed conclusions 1999/1 of the Council adopted on 23 July 1999 at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1999,[122]

Noting with appreciation the concerted international efforts made, in particular through the Inter-Agency Task Force on El Niño, in close cooperation with member agencies of the Inter-Agency Committee on the Climate Agenda, to reduce the impact of natural disasters related to the El Niño phenomenon through improved scientific understanding, close monitoring and the dissemination of timely forecasts to communities affected,

Recognizing the importance of regional and subregional cooperation for the development of effective measures to reduce the negative impacts caused by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;[120]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assess the feasibility of establishing an international research centre on the El Niño phenomenon at Guayaquil, Ecuador;

3. *Welcomes* the recommendations, contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session,[121] on how to deal with the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Reiterates* its coordination role of providing guidance to its functional commissions on the reduction of natural disasters within the overall context of sustainable development strategies;

5. *Calls* for strengthened interregional cooperation, in particular in the scientific and technical fields, *inter alia*, to consider existing interregional opportunities as identified at the Asia-Europe Foreign Ministers meeting, held in Berlin on 29 March 1999, and the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 28 and 29 June 1999,[123] and by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum;

6. *Welcomes* the outcome and conclusions of the first Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on El Niño, held in Guayaquil from 9 to 13 November 1998,[124] and the convening of a second Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on El Niño, which will be held in Lima from 20 to 24 September 1999;

7. *Calls* for the continued and full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 52/200 and 53/185 as an integral function of the successor arrangements to be made following the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/47. Contribution to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/126 of 20 December 1995, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, containing an assessment of the water supply and sanitation situation in developing countries, including proposals for action for the ensuing decade at the national and international levels,

Recalling also the progress that has been made in water supply and sanitation,

Recalling further the importance given to integrated water resources management in Agenda 21,[125]

Noting the need for progress in the alleviation of poverty and the links between poverty and the lack of drinking water and adequate sanitation;

Noting also the lack of adequate progress that has been made in providing sanitation and the negative impacts on human health and the health of ecosystems,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the preparation of his report:

(*a*) To ensure that the connections between water supply and sanitation and other sectors are explored;

(*b*) To focus the report on an analysis of the shortfalls in progress in providing water supply and sanitation, including an analysis of the barriers thereto;

(*c*) To explore how inadequate attention to an integrated approach to water and land management can exacerbate problems of water supply and sanitation and vice versa;

(*d*) To emphasize the analysis of issues;

---

[120] A/54/135-E/1999/88.

[121] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9* (E/1999/29).

[122] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/54/3/Rev.1), chap. VI, para. 5.

[123] A/54/448, annex.

[124] A/C.2/53/10, annex.

[125] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.98 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

(*e*) To explore topics where adequate progress has not been made and identify actions and examples of efforts that have been successful;

2. *Requests* that the following issues, as elaborated in the annex to the present resolution, be included in the analysis:

(*a*) Mobilization of political will;

(*b*) Economic sustainability and private-sector involvement in water supply and sanitation;

(*c*) Community participation and social mobilization;

(*d*) Sanitation, sewage treatment and wastewater recycling;

(*e*) Communication and awareness-training;

(*f*) Gender issues;

(*g*) Protection of water sources;

(*h*) Water conservation efforts.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

ANNEX

Issues for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s

1. The need to mobilize political will to accomplish water supply and sanitation objectives and integrated land and water resources management, including:

(*a*) The need for a clear policy framework for water supply and sanitation which recognizes the fundamental role of water supply and sanitation in socio-economic development and incorporates these considerations into basic development planning, including a commitment to the mobilization of public and private funding for this effort;

(*b*) The need to incorporate water supply and sanitation into a broader integrated land and water resources management strategy;

(*c*) The need to pay attention to the most vulnerable groups in society;

(*d*) The need to give priority to addressing sanitation issues where they are lagging;

2. The need for economic sustainability and private-sector involvement in water supply and sanitation, including:

(*a*) The need for a clear and transparent policy and management framework which facilitates private-sector involvement, while protecting environmental and social concerns through transparent regulatory and administrative guidelines;

(*b*) The need for a commitment of public funding to assist in the provision of water supply and sanitation to the most vulnerable groups;

(*c*) Community participation and social mobilization, including:

(i) The need for a national policy framework which facilitates community participation in decision-making and contributions by beneficiaries;

(ii) The need for a policy framework that encourages, as appropriate, community participation in the construction, management and operations of water supply and sanitation projects;

(iii) The need to include socio-economic studies as a part of the initial planning process for water supply and sanitation projects;

(iv) The need to link the provision of water supply and sanitation service to demonstrated needs;

(v) The need to link community education and awareness-raising efforts to community participation efforts and to encourage the use of local inputs;

(vi) The need to promote public sector-private sector partnerships;

(vii) The need to strengthen local capacity and participation in monitoring and assessing water resources, including water quality;

(viii) The need to strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable in society to participate in water supply and sanitation planning and decision-making;

(ix) The need to review various models of basin management and participation, including basin agencies and organizations, catchment councils, integrated watershed management efforts and international cooperation;

(*d*) Sanitation, sewage treatment and wastewater recycling, including:

(i) The chronic underfunding of these issues;

(ii) The costs, benefits and trade-offs of various treatment levels and the extent of coverage considering limited financial resources;

(iii) The problems of mixed domestic/industrial/storm-water systems;

(iv) The potential of industrial water recycling and pre-treatment before transfer to municipal systems;

(v) The potential for wastewater use for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) Communication and awareness-raising, including:

(i) The need to set aside support for water and hygiene education and communication efforts associated with technical and construction projects;

(ii) The need to use all appropriate existing and emerging communication channels (e.g., radio, television, newspapers, Internet and public information campaigns);

(iii) The need to use local networks (e.g., religious leaders, health and extension workers, women's groups, youth associations and sports clubs);

(iv) The need to use the education system at all levels, with special emphasis on youth and women;

(v) The need to identify target populations to maximize the benefits of education outreach;

(vi) The need to assess existing data-collection and information management to ensure that it meets management and decision-making requirements;

(*f*) Gender issues, including:

(i) The need to ensure full participation by women in all aspects of land and water resources management, including decision-making;

(ii) The need for gender-disaggregated data in water supply and sanitation planning, monitoring and evaluation;

(*g*) Protection of water sources, including:

(i) The need to examine the extent to which water supply programmes can be linked to protection of the catchment which is the source of the water (e.g., the Quito water supply);

(ii) The need for protection of headwater forests and wetlands to moderate stream flow and facilitate groundwater recharge;

(iii) The need for an ecosystem approach to water supply and sanitation planning;

(iv) The need for water quality monitoring and dissemination of information, including on manufactured and natural contaminants, such as harmful trace elements and heavy metals (e.g., arsenic in South Asia), and for the identification of sources of contaminants;

(v) The need to protect water sources and their catchments from pollution, examining the potential for incentives, regulation, administrative measures and intersectoral coordination;

(vi) The need regularly to update and disseminate hydrological information;

(*h*) Water conservation efforts, including:

(i) The need to examine leakage in water distribution and sewage lines;

(ii) The need to examine demand management programmes to moderate demand and wasting of water;

(iii) The need to encourage the adoption of water-saving devices;

(iv) The need to give high priority to water conservation in national land and water policies;

(v) The need to develop and transfer appropriate water conservation technologies and to encourage the use of local resources in their application;

(vi) The need to include water conservation efforts in water balance calculations for basin management.

1999/48. Contribution to the preparatory process for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development: integrated planning and management of land resources and agriculture

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, in the annex to which it directed the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, in formulating its programme of work, to take into full account the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, so as to ensure that its own work would be structured to contribute to the work of the Commission,

Recalling also that, in the multi-year programme of work of the Commission, the sectoral theme for the eighth session of the Commission, to be held in 2000, is integrated planning and management of land resources and that the economic sector focus will be agriculture,

Noting the inextricable interrelationship between agriculture and water,

Recalling that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is the task manager for the implementation of the chapters of Agenda 21[125] relating to land management and agriculture,

1. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in preparing documentation for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to take account of the interrelationship of agriculture and water, examine the use of water for agriculture, recognizing the scarce and vulnerable nature of water and also recognizing that agriculture is one of many users and that it is the sector that is primarily responsible for the consumptive use of water on a global basis, and also examine, as appropriate, the following issues, analyse their importance and recommend actions or alternatives, citing case studies, where possible:

(*a*) Overarching issues

The water crisis and the role of agriculture as water-dependent and highly vulnerable to water deficiencies, and also with regard to its impact on both water quality and water quantity;

Conciliation of water availability and agricultural planning within or without transboundary agreements between States to allocate water and guarantee availability;

Extension and promotion of technology and information on water and agriculture;

Demand management;

Integrated approaches to soil and water conservation;

Interrelationship of agriculture and water quality;

Importance of community participation in decisions affecting shared water sources;

Importance of the availability of agro-meteorological, hydrological and hydrogeological data;

Need for a re-evaluation of the concept of food security, taking into account water shortages, and consideration of meeting nutritional needs through trade and crop diversification, taking into account customs and marketing, as appropriate;

Consideration in programme planning, policy and reviews of relevant international conventions, treaties and agreements relating to water management or agriculture;

(*b*) Irrigation and drainage

Use of fossil water for crop production and unsustainable use of groundwater, threatening drinking-water supplies;

Agricultural drainage and long-term agricultural yield;

Soil and aquifer salinization;

River depletion problems (for example, the Yellow River and the Aral Sea);

Development of environmental guidelines for irrigation and drainage;

(*c*) Rain-fed agriculture

Need to emphasize the non-irrigated sub-optimal producers, who are also the most vulnerable and among the poorest producers;

Need for varieties that are drought-tolerant, flood-tolerant and more water-efficient;

Need to catalogue and disseminate new and traditional water-saving technologies and integrated soil and water conservation techniques;

Need to consider rainwater harvesting techniques and ponds or water-holding areas for dry-season agricultural production and for livestock and fish production;

Soil and water conservation;

Importance of soil and water conservation techniques, including contour ploughing, conservation tillage and buffer strips;

Consideration of the type of soil, crop and water quality in relation to the availability of land and water resources;

Protection of wetlands;

Use of an ecosystem approach to development and planning;

Control of chemical pollution;

Promotion of integrated pest and integrated nutrient management systems;

Encouragement of organic food production;

Monitoring of groundwater and surface water for nutrient loads and pesticides (for example, nitrate contamination of groundwater in Europe and persistent problems from pesticide misuse in El Salvador);

Opportunities for organic production;

2. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to include the consideration of water in all of its preparations and discussions for the preparatory meeting that it is co-sponsoring with the Government of the Netherlands.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

1999/49. Report of the Secretary-General on issues related to the spatial planning of land (including minerals) and water resources

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on issues related to the spatial planning of land (including minerals) and water resources;[126]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the above-mentioned report and taking into account the suggested revisions contained in the annex to the present resolution, and to make it available to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighth session as a background document on integrated land management.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 1999

ANNEX

Suggested revisions to the report of the Secretary-General on issues related to the spatial planning of land (including minerals) and water resources[126]

I. INTRODUCTION

A paragraph should be added to address the concerns expressed in the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources on future water resources management issues and appropriate strategies and policies[127] about the serious implications for society as a whole and the life-support systems on which it is based if the looming water crisis with its four basic components – water quality, water quantity, urbanization and land degradation – is allowed to develop into a full-scale crisis. Such a crisis, owing to the close interrelationship between freshwater and land use, would be felt in many different societal sectors, including human health, food security, economic production and biological diversity.

---

[126] E/C.7/1998/5.

[127] E/C.7/1996/6 and Corr.1, paras. 13–30.

A summary of the recommendations of major international meetings on the integration of land and water management, such as the United Nations Water Conference,[128] the International Conference on Water and the Environment,[129] and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[125] should be included.

II. CURRENT AND EMERGING MANAGEMENT ISSUES

References to the finite nature of water and the water crisis should be included to balance paragraphs 7 to 9 on land limitations.

Land-use planning and development need to take into consideration the finite nature of water and apportion projected needs in a coherent manner; this should be discussed.

A reference to forest resources should be included.

In paragraph 7, the following could be considered: Forests in the main help to provide a balance between life-support systems within the ecosystem. Deforestation tilts this balance and exposes the ecosystem to ever-increasing degradation. The role of forestry in land use and in land management techniques should therefore not be underestimated. The interdependency of forestry and agriculture in the lives of rural people is now becoming an issue which Governments must resolve in an integrated manner.

In paragraph 9, a stronger reference to the misuse of agricultural chemicals should be considered.

Between paragraphs 10 and 11, the following text should be inserted:

> "The allocation of scarce water resources among competing uses has fundamental effects on human welfare, socio-economic development and the protection of ecosystems. The provision of adequate amounts of water for basic human needs should be incorporated into the formulation and implementation of policies for water resources development and allocation. In this context, the equitable and sustainable allocation of water resources is an essential element of rural and urban development strategies aimed at poverty alleviation through generation of employment, income and productivity. Such strategies should be based as much as possible upon community participation at the lowest appropriate levels, taking into particular account the role of women in rural and urban communities as ultimate managers of water resources in both household and agricultural use. Such approaches require specific policies to improve local institutional capacity and promote human resources development.
>
> Economic evaluations need to consider positive and negative impacts on both human and ecosystem health. To the extent that subsidies are required to maintain public health and equitable access, they should be clearly targeted to the intended beneficiaries and aligned with rural development strategies. Additional funding, targeted mainly to peri-urban and rural areas, may also be required to implement such strategies. The integration of water resources development and management with land-use planning is also essential to promote stabilization of rural populations through the alleviation of rural poverty and the promotion of local employment opportunities in the productive use of water and land."

III. ACTIONS TO IMPROVE AND ENHANCE THE SPATIAL PLANNING OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

A paragraph should be added to address the following concern:

While water moves through the landscape from the watershed to the mouth of the river according to natural laws, climate and topography, the societal sectors in the river basin depend on access to water and at the same time influence the quality and quantity of the water accessible to those downstream. As stressed at the Expert Group Meeting on Strategic Approaches to Freshwater Management, held at Harare from 27 to 30 January 1998,[130] integrated water resources management is therefore essential for integrating and reconciling interests in the river basin – whether national or international – with regard to water quality and quantity and the aquatic ecosystems. A constructive dialogue needs to be made possible at the basin level to develop consensus between land and water users and stakeholders. Strategies should be specific about methods of pollution avoidance to ensure sequential water use downstream. The integration between management and use of land and water and waste management should be reflected in the approach to human health, nutrition, employment, poverty alleviation and ecosystem integrity.

A. INTEGRATION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INTO NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGIES

The inclusion of an additional box on the Murray-Darling basin land and water management initiative in Australia is recommended.

Greater attention should be paid, possibly in an additional paragraph, to grass-roots participatory approaches and gender issues in this section.

B. LAND, WATER AND FOOD SECURITY

The concept of food security needs to be re-evaluated to take into account water shortages and to focus on meeting nutritional needs through crop diversification and trade, as appropriate; the concept of long-term sustainability of the food production system should incorporate soil and water conservation, and should not focus on production level only.

Traditional practices relating to agriculture need to be acknowledged and appropriately addressed.

Extension services to facilitate the adoption of water-saving practices in agriculture need to be strengthened.

---

[128] See *Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14–25 March 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12).

[129] See World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, 1992, *International Conference on Water and the Environment. Development issues for the 21st century, Dublin, 26–31 January 1992. The Dublin Statement and Report of the Conference.*

[130] See E/CN.17/1998/2/Add.1 and E/CN.17/1998/11, annex.

Small-scale irrigation efforts (for example, the use of groundwater) need to be reviewed.

C. LAND, WATER AND HEALTH

The need for measures to encourage sustainable approaches to agricultural production, including organic agriculture, should be discussed.

An analysis of the contamination of land and water by harmful trace elements and heavy metals, such as mercury used for the amalgamation of gold in artisanal and small-scale mining, should be included.

Up-to-date information about health risks posed by contaminated land and water resources should be provided.

The disposal of solid, liquid and toxic wastes and their impacts on basin hydrology should be considered.

D. PROTECTION OF LAND AND WATER ECOSYSTEMS

The first half of the paragraph should be retained. The relationship between land and water development and its implications for the ecosystem may be summarized as discussed in paragraphs 60 to 66 of the report of the Harare Expert Group Meeting.[130]

The paragraph could be divided into two paragraphs, one focusing on international agreements (several more need to be added, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[131] the Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[132] and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities[133]), and one dealing with an evolution of the potential need for policy and institutional re-evaluation in the light of treaty obligations.

International cooperation needs to be evaluated in cases of shared watercourses, and cooperation between upstream and downstream countries needs to be encouraged; the relevance of the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses[134] to land use as well as to access to water and sanitation and environmental questions needs to be examined; successful cooperation examples, such as the Zambezi River Authority, might be considered.

E. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

Hydrological and hydrogeological information needs to be made available between neighbouring countries in the same manner that meteorological information is made available through the World Meteorological Organization.

Hydrologic, meteorologic and hydrogeologic data need to be accessible to the public on a timely basis, especially for flood and drought management.

F. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

The section could be divided, placing paragraphs 32 to 34 in a section on capacity-building and paragraph 35 in a section on gender.

The different strategies for local participation and basin-wide integration need to be clarified in paragraphs 27 and 28.

The potential for local participation in the construction, operation, maintenance and management of waterworks should be evaluated.

Paragraph 30 is a general paragraph, and any specific reference to water, soil or minerals is unhelpful and should therefore be deleted.

In paragraph 31, the channelling of financial resources through basin management organizations should be examined.

Economic analysis of river basin management should be encouraged.

G. MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The importance of streamlining regulatory and institutional structures and making them transparent so as to mobilize all available resources needs to be evaluated.

In paragraph 38, after the words "Developing countries", the words "and countries with economies in transition" should be added.

1999/50. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 52/100 of 12 December 1997, 52/231 of 4 June 1998 and 53/120 of 9 December 1998, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/6 of 22 July 1996,

"*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the initiation of the comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[135] and on the framework for further actions and initiatives that might be considered during the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[136]

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on progress in the implementation of the Platform for Action by the States parties to the

---

[131] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[132] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[133] See A/51/116, annex II.

[134] General Assembly resolution 51/229, annex.

[135] E/CN.6/1999/PC/3.

[136] E/CN.6/1999/PC/2.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[137]

"1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments that have not yet done so to prepare national action plans and reports on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,[21] and underlines the importance of involving relevant actors of civil society, especially non-governmental organizations;

"2. *Invites* Member States, in preparing implementation plans and reports and responding to the questionnaire of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Platform for Action,[138] to report on good practices, positive actions, lessons learned, the use of qualitative and quantitative indicators for measuring progress, wherever possible, key challenges remaining in the critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action and obstacles encountered;

"3. *Encourages* all the regional commissions and other intergovernmental regional organizations to carry out activities in support of the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century', *inter alia*, by holding preparatory meetings to ensure a regional perspective on implementation and on further actions and initiatives, as well as on a vision for gender equality, development and peace in the twenty-first century, and to make their reports available in 2000 to the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session;

"4. *Encourages* all entities of the United Nations system, including the programmes, funds and specialized agencies, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to be involved actively in preparatory activities and to participate at the highest level in the special session, including through presentations on best practices, obstacles encountered and a vision for the future to accelerate implementation of the Platform for Action and address new and emerging trends;

"5. *Decides* that the special session shall have a plenary and an ad hoc committee of the whole;

"6. *Reaffirms* that the special session will be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Platform for Action and that there will be no renegotiation of the existing agreements contained therein;

"7. *Decides* that the provisional agenda shall include the following items:

"(*a*) Review and appraisal of progress made in implementation in the twelve critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action;

"(*b*) Further actions and initiatives for overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the Platform for Action;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in time for the next session of the preparatory committee in 2000, comprehensive reports on progress made in the implementation of the Platform for Action nationally, regionally and internationally, taking into account all relevant information and inputs available to the United Nations system on the following:

"(*a*) A review and appraisal of the implementation of the Platform for Action based on, *inter alia*, national action plans, reports submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by the States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[22] replies of Member States to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Platform for Action, statements made by delegations at relevant forums of the United Nations, reports of regional commissions and other entities of the United Nations system and follow-up to recent global United Nations conferences;

"(*b*) Good practices, positive actions, lessons learned, examples of the use of any qualitative and quantitative indicators for measuring progress, successful strategies and promising initiatives for the implementation of the Platform for Action;

"(*c*) Obstacles encountered and strategies for overcoming them;

"(*d*) Further actions and initiatives, within the overall goals of gender equality, development and peace, to accelerate progress in implementation in the twelve critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action beyond 2000, recognizing the need for analytical tools and strategies for implementation, taking into account inputs, as well as comments of Member States on the report of the Secretary-General on the framework for further actions and initiatives,[136] and, in this regard, invites Member States to provide inputs and comments thereon;

"9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make available all necessary documentation in a timely manner for the special session, keeping in mind resolutions 52/231 and 53/120;

"10. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to hold discussions with relevant actors of civil society, especially non-governmental organizations, in the exchange of views for the review and appraisal process on the implementation of the Platform for Action, including, wherever available, the use of electronic networking;

"11. *Urges* Member States and observers to ensure their representation at the special session at a high political level;

"12. *Confirms* that the special session will be open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;[139]

---

[137] E/CN.6/1999/PC/4, annex.

[138] See A/54/264, para. 49.

[139] See General Assembly resolution 52/100, para. 46.

"13. *Calls* for the participation of associate members of the regional commissions in the special session, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in the preparatory process for the special session, in the same capacity of observer that applied to their participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women;

"14. *Encourages* Member States to include relevant actors of civil society, especially non-governmental organizations and representatives of women's organizations, in their national preparatory processes as well as in their delegations to the preparatory committee and the special session;

"15. *Emphasizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations in implementing the Platform for Action and the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements for their contributions to the special session;

"16. *Decides* that non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as the non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women, may participate in the special session without creating a precedent for future sessions of the General Assembly;[139]

"17. *Also decides* to defer consideration of all the modalities for participation of non-governmental organizations in the special session until the next session of the preparatory committee;

"18. *Invites* the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women, acting as the preparatory committee for the special session, to convene informal open-ended consultations, as appropriate, to consider preparations for the special session;

"19. *Recommends* that the major portion of the three weeks scheduled for the forty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2000 be allocated to the Commission acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly."

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1999

1999/51. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1996/43 of 26 July 1996, 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998, 1998/49 of 16 December 1998 and 1999/1 of 2 February 1999 and General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,[140] the progress report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions,[141] the consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 1999[142] and the report of the Vice-President of the Council on the joint meetings held between the Bureau of the Council and the bureaux of its functional commissions;[143]

I. RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

2. *Requests* the full implementation of paragraph 1 (*l*) of its resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982, and paragraph 2 (*f*) (i) of its resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 regarding the scheduling of meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Council at least eight weeks before the session of the Council, where feasible, and submission of the reports of these bodies well in advance for the consideration of the Council;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in ensuring an increased interaction of the Council with its subsidiary bodies, including through joint bureau meetings, and in strengthening its coordinating functions, and supports the effort further to ensure the regular exchange of information on their programmes of work, including a more systematic transmission of documentation to other subsidiary bodies when it is of relevance to their work;

4. *Encourages* annual meetings of its Bureau with the chairpersons of the functional commissions to facilitate an exchange of views and information on the direction of the programmes of work of the commissions;

5. *Invites* the bureaux of the functional commissions to develop interaction among themselves to improve collaboration and coordination on issues that are addressed by two or more commissions, using information technology as required;

6. *Invites* the functional commissions to implement, where they have not yet done so, relevant provisions of its resolution 1998/46, in particular as it relates to the adoption of multi-year programmes of work and to the coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on this matter to the Council at its substantive session of 2000;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to consider adopting multi-year programmes of work;

8. *Encourages* the functional commissions, in formulating the titles of the items in their programmes of work, to provide, where appropriate, an explicit indication of linkages of their planned activities with those of other commissions and/or with major planned United Nations events, and also encourages the functional commissions, assisted by their secretariats, to enhance coordination and

---

[140] A/54/115-E/1999/59.

[141] E/1999/56.

[142] E/1999/101 and Corr.1.

[143] E/1999/108.

collaboration at the programme planning and formulation stage;

9. *Invites* the functional commissions, in designing their multi-year programmes of work, to take fully into account the multi-year programmes of work of other functional commissions to ensure complementarity between them;

10. *Stresses* the need for consistency and complementarity between the programmes of work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, while keeping in mind the need to avoid overlapping and duplication of their mandates;

11. *Welcomes* the holding of open and informal dialogue sessions, including by the Council, on cross-cutting themes of various functional commissions, and encourages the further development of this practice, bearing in mind the importance of providing adequate time for intergovernmental debate, as well as the need to focus on issues within their mandates;

12. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring continuity on the bureaux of the functional commissions, and, therefore, invites the functional commissions to consider re-electing at least one member of the outgoing bureau to the incoming bureau, without prejudice to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the election of the bureau;

13. *Invites* the Committee for Development Policy to improve its methods of work in order better to contribute to the work of the Council, and decides that the future programme of work of the Committee should be determined at the substantive session of the Council;

14. *Welcomes* the high-level special meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, and decides to maintain such meetings while focusing the agenda, in consultation with the Bretton Woods institutions, on one or two major substantive issues in order to provide sufficient time to share views and to explore the relationship with the high-level segment of the Council;

II. PROGRESS REPORT ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS

15. *Welcomes* the continued strengthening of a productive partnership, in all its aspects and at all levels, between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions;

16. *Also welcomes* the series of events and initiatives in 1998 and 1999 which have strengthened and advanced the policy-oriented interaction and dialogue at the intergovernmental level, including dialogue between governing bodies of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions;

17. *Further welcomes* the broad agreement reached in the context of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on Financing for Development on the need to involve the Bretton Woods institutions in the process on financing for development, as reflected in the report of the Working Group;[144]

18. *Recommends* in this context that the General Assembly consider exploring, during its fifty-fourth session, the possibility of inviting the Bretton Woods institutions to participate in a joint task force with the United Nations with the aim of facilitating the further involvement of the Bretton Woods institutions in this process;

19. *Encourages* further intensification and deepening of collaboration at the secretariat level and, especially important, at the country level, with a view to ensuring coherence, complementarity and synergy of development activities and to promoting national ownership;

20. *Reiterates its call* to the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions to undertake collectively a renewed effort further to coordinate policy approaches and give new impetus to collaborative and complementary actions by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in particular in the area of poverty eradication;

III. OUTCOMES OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN 1999

21. *Invites* the functional commissions to continue to give particular attention to the situation of African countries and the least developed countries in their consideration of relevant issues, especially in view of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in 2001 and the review of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[145] to be carried out in 2002;

22. *Encourages* the bureaux of the functional commissions to continue to support the cooperation among the functional commissions, in particular by implementing fully the guidance given by the Council in its resolution 1999/1, and encourages further strengthening and intensification of collaboration between and among the secretariats of the functional commissions; such collaboration can be in the form of, *inter alia*, preparation of joint reports on linked issues, systematic exchange of relevant information and documentation and participation in relevant activities, where feasible and appropriate;

23. *Requests* the functional commissions to report on the follow-up actions to the present resolution to the Council at its substantive session of 2000;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Council at its substantive session of 2000.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1999

---

[144] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/54/28).

[145] See General Assembly resolution 46/151, annex.

1999/52. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[146] and the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[147]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[148]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/38 of 30 July 1998,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the participation, in the capacity of observer, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social spheres, and in the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[13] which convened at United Nations Headquarters from 30 June to 2 July 1999,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/62 of 3 December 1998 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[147] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[146]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the

---

[146] A/54/119.

[147] E/1999/69.

[148] See E/1999/SR.39. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting.

implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review at the regular meetings of their governing bodies the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[149] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

17. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 53/189 of 15 December 1998, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly called for the participation of associate members of regional economic commissions in the special session on small island developing States, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in the preparatory process thereof, in the same capacity of observer that held for their participation in the 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

18. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2000;

20. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1999

---

[149] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

1999/53. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/196 of 15 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolution 1998/32 of 29 July 1998,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[27] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, and the principle of land for peace as well as the full and timely implementation of the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation impedes efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan, and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Aware of the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people,

Conscious of the urgent need for the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and for the improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian people as a key element of a lasting peace and stability,

1. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all of the occupied Palestinian territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

2. *Also stresses* the vital importance of the construction and operation of the seaport in Gaza and safe passage to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its measures against the Palestinian people, in particular the closure of the occupied Palestinian territory, the enforced isolation of Palestinian towns, the destruction of homes and the isolation of Jerusalem;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

5. *Also reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

7. *Urges* Member States to encourage private foreign investment in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in infrastructure, job-creation projects and social development, in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve living conditions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2000.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1999

1999/54. Revitalization of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998/48 of 31 July 1998 on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Reiterating the importance of article I of the statute of the Institute,[150] setting out its autonomous status,

Reiterating also the importance of paragraph 334 of the Beijing Platform for Action[21] and the relevant provisions contained in its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997,[35]

---

[150] A/39/511, annex.

Underlining the importance of research and training for the advancement of women,

Expressing grave concern at the financial situation of the Institute,

Taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit containing an evaluation of the Institute,[151]

Taking note also of the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its nineteenth session,[152]

Taking note further of the report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute in compliance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1998/48 and the position paper prepared by the Board of Trustees,[153]

Emphasizing the need to reorganize the structure of the Institute by maintaining administrative costs at a minimum and by funding its project activities through voluntary contributions,

Expressing appreciation to those Governments and organizations that have continuously contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute, in particular throughout the period of crisis that it has confronted,

1. *Decides* to engage in the revitalization of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, to draw up a new structure and working method for the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into consideration the views of interested States Members of the United Nations and building upon the following parameters:

(*a*) The core staff of the Institute should be constituted of a small number of persons, focusing on coordination and servicing;

(*b*) Each training and research activity should be structured in projects that are to be financed and managed separately;

(*c*) New technologies should be used for training, research and communications;

(*d*) The web site of the Institute should be developed to include categorizing and making accessible third-party gender research projects, thereby also providing a channel to include the results of these projects in United Nations policy-making for the advancement of women;

(*e*) An effective network of national and international research institutions should be created;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To appoint, as expeditiously as possible, a Director of the Institute, in consultation with the Board of Trustees;

(*b*) To address the administrative anomalies noted in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;[151]

(*c*) To convene an ad hoc meeting of donors and other interested States Members of the United Nations to discuss the revitalization of the Institute and its immediate and long-term funding;

4. *Recommends* that the Institute:

(*a*) Strengthen its collaboration and the coordination of its activities with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Commission on the Status of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, as well as establish close collaboration with the United Nations University and other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system;

(*b*) Coordinate its research with other United Nations institutions, especially those involved with women and gender issues, and continue to participate in the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality of the Administrative Committee on Coordination in order to coordinate actions and establish collaboration;

5. *Requests* the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in close consultation with the Board of Trustees, to submit a report to the Council at its substantive session of 2000 on the implementation of the revitalization measures;

6. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and to identify and consider contributing to specific research projects.

45th plenary meeting
29 July 1999

1999/55. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1995/1 of 28 July 1995,[154] its resolutions 1996/36 of 26 July 1996, 1997/61 of 25 July 1997 and 1998/44 of 31 July 1998 and its decision 1998/290 of 31 July 1998,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits,[155] on a critical review of the development of indicators in the context of conference follow-up[156] and on the possible modalities of a review by the Economic and Social Council in 2000 of progress made within the United Nations system in promoting an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits,[157]

---

[151] See A/54/156-E/1999/102.

[152] E/1999/57.

[153] E/1999/105, annexes I and II.

[154] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 22.

[155] E/1999/65.

[156] E/1999/11.

I. WAYS TO ENHANCE THE INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF AND FOLLOW-UP TO MAJOR UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND SUMMITS

1. *Calls upon* Governments, at the national and international levels, to renew their efforts to implement the commitments they have undertaken and make more tangible progress towards the targets, goals and objectives set by major United Nations conferences and summits;

2. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly, as inputs for the five-year reviews of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the World Summit for Social Development, the outcomes of the Council on (*a*) the role of employment and work in poverty eradication: the empowerment and advancement of women, (*b*) operational activities, in particular poverty eradication and capacity-building, and (*c*) coordination of implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development;

3. *Urges* its functional commissions and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to enhance coordination and complementarity among the five-year reviews, and, to that effect, encourages the bureaux of the preparatory committees for the forthcoming five-year reviews of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the World Summit for Social Development to consult with one another to avoid duplication and ensure cross-fertilization of ideas;

4. *Recommends* that the end-of-decade assessment of progress towards the goals of the World Conference on Education for All be taken into account in the five-year reviews of other conferences;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring the policy guidance of the General Assembly and the coordination role of the Economic and Social Council in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, calls for further cooperation between the functional commissions of the Council and the rest of the United Nations system in order to complement major United Nations conferences and summits in a coherent way, and recalls in this context that the adoption of multi-year thematic programmes for the functional commissions responsible for follow-up to major conferences can be helpful;

6. *Encourages* the functional commissions, in their outcomes, to identify more clearly actions that require a coordinated United Nations system-wide response as well as to highlight recommendations specifically addressed to organizations of the United Nations system and to identify areas in which the Council could provide guidance to the programmes, funds and agencies regarding the decisions and recommendations of the functional commissions addressed to them;

7. *Invites* the regional commissions to strengthen further their active participation relating to the implementation at the regional level of the results of major United Nations conferences and summits and the five-year reviews;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by some of the governing bodies of the programmes, funds and agencies to address relevant aspects of themes from conferences to ensure greater coherence and complementarity in their work, including at the country level, and requests that further efforts be made in this regard and that the results of their deliberation be brought to the attention of the Council;

9. *Invites* concerned specialized agencies to advise the Council on how to improve the way in which the outcomes of the Council, together with proposed follow-up actions, can be brought to the attention of their governing bodies, in particular those concerning conference follow-up;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its standing machinery to assist the work of the Council and the functional and regional commissions, in particular in coordinating the follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, and encourages them and the United Nations system to pursue and deepen their efforts in this area;

11. *Decides* to review the follow-up by the functional commissions of the decisions and recommendations of the Council addressed to them, and invites the commissions to discuss follow-up to the outcomes of the Council under a specific agenda item at their sessions;

12. *Invites* the functional commissions, in accordance with their rules and regulations, to consider innovative modalities for further engaging non-governmental organizations and other actors, as appropriate, in conference follow-up;

II. BASIC INDICATORS FOR THE INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF AND FOLLOW-UP TO MAJOR UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND SUMMITS AT ALL LEVELS

13. *Requests* the Secretariat, in particular the Statistics Division, to serve as a focal point to promote networking among national and international institutions in the area of statistics and indicators relating to the follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits so as to facilitate the exchange of relevant information and metadata;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of relevant, accurate and timely statistics and indicators for evaluating the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels;

15. *Also recognizes* the progress made in the development of basic indicators in developing countries which require international support for national efforts to build national statistical capacity in data collection, analysis and dissemination;

16. *Stresses* the need further to develop indicators on means of implementation to evaluate progress towards conference goals in creating an enabling environment for development;

---

[157] E/1999/63.

17. *Welcomes* the efforts already undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system, including the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to harmonize and rationalize the basic indicators used in the context of follow-up to major United Nations conferences, and encourages them to continue their efforts in order to lessen the burden on Member States;

18. *Invites* the Statistical Commission, with the assistance of the Statistics Division and in close cooperation with other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and, as appropriate, other relevant international organizations, to review, with a view to facilitating future consideration by the Council, the work undertaken in harmonizing and rationalizing basic indicators in the context of follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, taking fully into account the decisions taken in other functional and regional commissions and, in that process, to identify a limited number of common indicators from among those currently accepted and widely used by the States Members of the United Nations, in order to lessen the data provision burden on Member States, bearing in mind the work done so far in this area;

19. *Reaffirms* the important role that the functional commissions have to play in the integrated and coordinated follow-up and the evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of major United Nations conferences and summits;

20. *Urges* countries, United Nations programmes and funds, the Secretariat, bilateral funding agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and regional funding agencies to work together closely in order to mobilize the required resources to support national statistical capacity-building in developing countries and coordinate their statistical capacity-building programmes;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the implementation of this section of the present resolution for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2000;

III. MODALITIES FOR A REVIEW BY THE COUNCIL IN 2000 OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE PROMOTION OF AN INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF AND FOLLOW-UP TO MAJOR UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND SUMMITS

22. *Decides* to assess, at the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2000, the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields as a possible contribution to the Millennium Assembly;

23. *Invites* the functional and regional commissions, programmes, funds, and specialized agencies, and encourages non-governmental organizations, to make substantive contributions to the review by the Council;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report to support the review by the Council in collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/56. Tobacco or health

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that, since the adoption of its first resolution on tobacco or health, resolution 1993/79 of 30 July 1993, the Council has adopted two other resolutions, 1994/47 of 29 July 1994 and 1995/62 of 28 July 1995, in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Council at subsequent substantive sessions reports on progress made by the United Nations system focal point on tobacco or health in the implementation of the multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health,

Noting with appreciation that so far the Secretary-General has submitted to the Council three reports on progress made in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health,[158] upon receipt of which the Council congratulated the Secretary-General for their high quality,

Recognizing the initiatives taken within the United Nations system, other international organizations and Member States to address the issue of tobacco or health,

Expressing concern that tobacco control has yet to reverse the negative trends in terms of the death toll from tobacco,

Acknowledging the recent initiatives within the United Nations system to intensify a system-wide response to tobacco control through the establishment of an Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control and the support of the Secretary-General for this initiative,

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2000 on progress made by the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health, with particular emphasis on the development of appropriate strategies to address the social and economic implications of the impact of tobacco or health initiatives.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/57. Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session,[159]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session;[159]

---

[158] E/1994/83, E/1995/67 and Add.1 and E/1997/62.

[159] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/54/16).

I. IMPROVING THE WORKING METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

2. *Welcomes* the effort to improve the working methods and procedures of the Committee, and requests the Committee to take steps to ensure further improvement;

3. *Urges* the Committee, given the importance of its work in the areas of coordination, programming, planning and evaluation, to schedule its spring session so as to make its report available well in advance of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in order to allow the Council to devote adequate time to its consideration;

II. PROGRAMME PLANNING

4. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of the planning, programming and coordination functions carried out by the Committee in accordance with its mandate and in the context of a continuing need for greater efficiency and effectiveness in the United Nations system;

5. *Reiterates* that the effectiveness of the instruments at the disposal of the Committee to fulfil its functions, *inter alia*, in-depth evaluations and triennial reviews of the implementation of its recommendations thereon, annual overview reports of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, programme budget mechanisms and medium-term plans, should continue to be improved;

6. *Invites* the specialized intergovernmental bodies, as well as the Economic and Social Council and the Main Committees of the General Assembly, to include in their programmes of work an agenda item on programme planning for the review of the proposed medium-term plan and its revisions;

III. PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000–2001

7. *Notes* the improved format and the timely submission of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 to the Committee;

8. *Also notes* that the general level of resources was lower than indicated in the proposed budget outline;

9. *Further notes* a trend towards an increasing use of extrabudgetary funds for activities that should be funded under the regular budget;

IV. ANNUAL OVERVIEW REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION

10. *Takes note* of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1998;[160]

V. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE SPECIAL INITIATIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[161] and of the results achieved in the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;[145]

12. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to consider broadening the coverage of countries and clusters of priority areas to reflect the original commitment in the New Agenda;

13. *Notes* the contribution of the programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system and, in particular, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to the follow-up to the New Agenda, and recommends that they continue their important role in assisting African countries in that regard;

14. *Welcomes* the closer collaboration between the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa and the secretariat of the Special Initiative, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that those entities work closely on the harmonization of the various initiatives on Africa, and to enhance the linkages and common elements among them;

VI. REPORT OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

15. *Concurs* with the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that the Secretary-General should expedite the comments by the Administrative Committee on Coordination for due consideration of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and take concrete steps to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit as approved by the General Assembly.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/58. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communications technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992, 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, 1994/46 of 29 July 1994, 1995/61 of 28 July 1995, 1996/35 of 25 July 1996, 1997/1 of 18 July 1997 and 1998/29 of 29 July 1998 on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States, with due regard to all official languages,

---

[160] E/1999/48.

[161] A/54/133-E/1999/79.

Welcoming the report presented by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics on the progress achieved so far in fulfilling the mandate of the Working Group,[162]

1. *Reiterates once again* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations, observers and non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental organizations shall not prejudice the access of Member States and that it shall not impose an additional financial burden for the use of databases and other systems;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to carry out its work from within existing resources, for the due fulfilment of the provisions of Council resolutions on this item, for facilitating the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and for continuing the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives, through, *inter alia*, the continuation of the following activities:

(*a*) Improving electronic connectivity via the Internet for all Member States in their capitals and at major United Nations locations, *inter alia*, through the enhanced connectivity of permanent missions to the Internet and the United Nations databases;

(*b*) Intensifying efforts to provide electronic connectivity to those Member States that do not currently have this service;

(*c*) Improving the access of Member States to a wider range of United Nations information on economic and social issues, development, political issues and other substantive programming areas, and having all official documents available via the Internet;

(*d*) Improving electronic mail links between Member States and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and each other;

(*e*) Providing specialized training for the staff of missions to enable them to take advantage of the facilities being developed for Member States, in particular electronic mail and Internet web pages;

(*f*) Enhancing the capacity of Member States to access United Nations data online, using low-cost telecommunications links or providing other modalities, for example, CD-ROM, whereby Member States can have access to specialized databases not available on the Internet;

(*g*) Making arrangements, as appropriate, to provide permanent missions of developing countries with the hardware platform to utilize Internet technology;

(*h*) Intensifying the use of videoconferencing to further communication and interaction between the United Nations, permanent missions and academic institutions;

(*i*) Addressing the year 2000 problem (the so-called "millennium bug") within the Secretariat and ensuring that remedial action is being taken, as appropriate, and that contingency plans are being developed;

(*j*) Building awareness of the year 2000 problem among Member States and, if necessary, providing a platform for Governments to address the issue at the global and regional levels;

(*k*) Promoting the active support of relevant international organizations for national efforts to deal with emergency situations which may arise from disruptions related to the year 2000, in particular in the aviation, telecommunications, maritime and health sectors;

(*l*) Encouraging greater information-sharing on year 2000 preparedness in order to help countries and organizations to take the necessary remedial actions and contingency planning and to share detailed year 2000 readiness information with the public;

(*m*) Broadening access to information about the United Nations at the country level, especially in developing countries;

(*n*) Developing an information management strategy;

3. *Commends* the Working Group for the success of the two global meetings of national year 2000 coordinators, held at United Nations Headquarters on 11 December 1998 and on 22 June 1999, which respectively raised the awareness of Member States, especially the developing countries, of the gravity of the year 2000 problem, reviewed the state of preparedness of Member States for meeting the challenge of the problem and enabled them to share experiences on remedial action and contingency planning;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America for the financial assistance they provided for the organization of the meetings and the participation of national coordinators;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made to bring the Economic and Social Council in line with new information technologies, through a more user-friendly Council web page and the broadcasting on the Internet of the work of the high-level segment of the current substantive session;

6. *Reaffirms* the continuing need for representatives of States to be consulted closely and associated actively with the respective executive and governing bodies of United Nations institutions dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that specific needs of States as end-users can be given priority;

7. *Urges* the Working Group to intensify its contacts with the private sector so as to bring its wealth of expertise and experience to bear on the work of the Group;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Information Systems Users' Group in Geneva to ensure connectivity to all Geneva-

---

[162] See E/1999/SR.36/Add.1. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Plenary Meetings*, 36th meeting.

based permanent missions, and notes with appreciation that extensive work has been done, with the assistance of the various United Nations agencies, in particular the International Telecommunication Union, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Office at Geneva, to provide training and equipment to permanent missions in Geneva;

9. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Telecommunication Union and private sector sponsors for the contribution they have made to the Geneva Diplomatic Community Network, and hopes that this project will be extended to all permanent missions and to those of developing countries on concessional terms;

10. *Suggests* that one possibility for the theme of its high-level segment in 2001 could be "Information and communications technology for social and economic development" in order to underscore the importance of modern information technology for the development activities of the United Nations and the need for international cooperation in this field;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2000 on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/59. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/107 of 8 December 1998 on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General,[163]

1. *Takes note* of the summary of the deliberations and main findings of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to the affected third States, as contained in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;[164]

2. *Reaffirms* the important role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination in mobilizing and monitoring, as appropriate, the economic assistance efforts of the international community and the United Nations system to States confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council and, as appropriate, in identifying solutions to the special economic problems of those States;

3. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/60. Preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on energy issues

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session,[165] in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on energy issues, should utilize an open-ended intergovernmental group of experts on energy and sustainable development, to be convened in conjunction with inter-sessional meetings of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Commission,

Recalling also the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, 1998–2002,[166] and paragraph 46 of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,

1. *Decides* that the first session of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Energy and Sustainable Development shall be held in New York in the first quarter of 2000 for a duration of one work week, immediately before or after the meetings of the inter-sessional ad hoc working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and that the session shall have the following provisional agenda:

   1. Election of officers.
   2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
   3. Preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on energy issues.
   4. Provisional agenda of the second session of the Group of Experts.
   5. Adoption of the report of the Group of Experts on its first session.

2. *Also decides* that the Bureau of the Group of Experts shall consist of five members, one from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations, and shall include two co-chairmen, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, and invites the regional groups to nominate their candidates expeditiously and to inform the

---

[163] E/1999/51.

[164] A/53/312.

[165] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

[166] Ibid., appendix.

Bureau of the eighth session of the Commission so that they can be involved in the preparations;

3. *Requests* the Group of Experts to report to the Commission at its eighth session on progress made on its work at its first session and to recommend to the Commission the agenda, timing and duration of its second session, to be held in 2001;

4. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its first session to the Commission at its eighth session, as well as to the Group of Experts at its first session, as an input to the preparatory process for the ninth session of the Commission;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of submissions and information provided by Governments and working in close collaboration with entities within the United Nations as well as with other relevant international organizations, to prepare analytical reports and other documentation, as appropriate, for consideration at the first session of the Group of Experts;

6. *Calls upon* Governments to participate actively and contribute to the preparatory process;

7. *Encourages* the participation of civil society and other major groups, including the private sector, in particular from developing countries, in the preparatory process;

8. *Decides* that the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Group of Experts should be in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Recognizes* that funding to support the participation of representatives, in particular from developing countries, in the meetings of the Group of Experts is essential, and should be provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (*d*) of Council decision 1993/207 of 12 February 1993, and urges additional voluntary contributions to support the participation of representatives from developing countries that are not members of the Commission.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/61. Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as a forum for the examination of science and technology questions, for improving understanding of science and technology policies for development and for the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system, all in relation to development,

Recognizing also that the Commission, in carrying out its work, should pay special attention to the needs and requirements of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and landlocked and small island developing States, and that it should take into consideration the relevant problems of countries with economies in transition,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Commission's Working Group on Science and Technology Partnerships and Networking for National Capacity-Building[167] and its Panel Meeting on Biotechnology for Food Production and Its Impact on Development,[168]

Recognizing that the economic potential of science and technology partnerships and networking is enormous and that those without the capabilities to form equitable partnerships and participate in networks risk being marginalized from active participation in the global economy,

Aware of the extremely precarious situation of science and technology in some countries, in particular those in Africa, and of the need for these countries to overcome the constraints that have adverse effects on the well-being of people, the development of nations and the competitiveness of their economies,

Taking note with satisfaction of the notes by the secretariat on a common vision on science and technology for development,[169] on budget and inter-sessional activities of the Commission[170] and on the coalition of resources,[171] and other relevant documentation submitted to the Commission for consideration at its fourth session,[172]

Recognizing the importance of science, technology and innovation policies, and noting with satisfaction that two such reviews, for Colombia[173] and Jamaica,[174] have been completed and that others are under way or awaiting financing,

Noting that the fourth session of the Commission was taking place twenty years after the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held in Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979, and reaffirming the increasing importance of science and technology in effectively addressing development challenges, and the role that the United Nations can play in this area,

Recalling its resolutions 1997/62 of 25 July 1997 on science and technology for development and 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998 concerning the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recognizing that enhanced transparency and accountability are essential for the efficient and effective functioning of the Commission,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in holding the World Conference on Science in Budapest from 26 June to 1 July 1999,

---

[167] E/CN.16/1999/2.

[168] E/CN.16/1999/3.

[169] E/CN.16/1999/4 and Corr. 1.

[170] E/CN.16/1999/5.

[171] E/CN.16/1999/6.

[172] E/CN.16/1999/7, E/CN.16/1999/8 and E/CN.16/1999/Misc.1–5.

[173] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.II.D.13.

[174] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.II.D.7.

ACTIVITIES AS FOLLOW-UP TO THE EARLIER WORK OF THE COMMISSION

A. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS AND NETWORKING FOR NATIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING

1. *Recommends* that developing countries and countries with economies in transition identify, in cooperation with all stakeholders:

(*a*) Priority areas for the development of technological capacity, where international partnerships and networking could play an essential role;

(*b*) The major needs of domestic firms in terms of technology, expertise and know-how, in order to map out clear objectives, expected output and monitoring tools;

(*c*) Useful services that could be provided to foreign public and private institutions interested in forming partnerships with domestic public and private institutions and that could help in establishing more equitable and balanced partnerships;

2. *Also recommends* that Governments explore ways and means of fostering partnerships among public and private institutions, *inter alia*, by creating an enabling policy, regulatory and legal environment, and by contributing information and knowledge, financing the development of research and development activities and infrastructure, and raising public awareness of the role and benefits of partnerships and networking in science and technology, and, where such processes already exist, that they should be updated;

3. *Further recommends* that Governments support partnerships and networking for both basic and applied research, with a view to enhancing national capacity-building;

4. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, using the resources it can mobilize:

(*a*) To identify and analyse best practices in partnering and networking;

(*b*) To build an inventory of opportunities for international science and technology partnerships and networking;

5. *Invites* Governments, the public and business sectors, academia and non-governmental organizations in industrialized countries to engage in partnerships and networking in science and technology with their counterparts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to facilitate access to and the use and adaptation of new technologies, and to improve their technological capability and build national capacity;

6. *Recommends* that, given the extent of the burgeoning energy demand and the financial constraints in developing countries, partnerships and collaboration on renewable as well as on conventional sources of energy, such as those envisaged in the clean development mechanism and the joint implementation arrangements envisioned in the context of the Kyoto Protocol[175] to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[131] should be increased in order to:

(*a*) Promote capacity-building in developing countries;

(*b*) Provide modern energy services to rural and unserved urban populations;

(*c*) Encourage private sector participation in the provision of electricity supplies under innovative arrangements such as build-operate-transfer or build-operate-own schemes;

7. *Also recommends* that the Commission collaborate more closely with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to promote science and technology partnerships;

8. *Further recommends* that the least developed countries, in particular those in Africa, support their effective integration into the global process of mobilization of scientific knowledge and available technology, especially by:

(*a*) Supporting all initiatives aimed at the subregional regrouping of resources in the area of science and technology for development;

(*b*) Identifying equitable partnerships and placing due value on their scientists;

(*c*) Creating centres of excellence in priority areas and enhancing local education in science and technology skills;

B. BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

9. *Recommends* that the Commission, through its secretariat, initiate a dialogue that involves the private and the public sectors, non-governmental organizations and specialized biotechnology centres and networks, such as the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, with a view to fostering the exchange of information and ideas among scientists, policy makers, representatives of industry and end-users. Such a dialogue can also provide a forum in which to raise issues concerning global developments in biotechnology, such as intellectual property rights, biosafety, bioethics, "pharma-foods" and "terminator genes", and to raise public awareness and create a better understanding of the potential benefits of biotechnology and other critical issues;

10. *Also recommends* that Governments in developing countries and countries with economies in transition undertake, with the cooperation of the international community, the following strategies:

(*a*) Strengthen research capability, build national capacity in biotechnology and undertake training programmes to provide a skilled workforce;

---

[175] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, sect. I, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

(*b*) Identify and encourage the development of centres of competence in biotechnology in each country;

(*c*) Develop and maintain partnerships with centres of excellence and networks in all countries;

(*d*) Encourage linkages and interaction among the public and private sectors and research and development institutions;

(*e*) Encourage the participation of the scientific community in policy discussions on biotechnology, biosafety and bioethics and in increasing public understanding of the risks and benefits of this new technology;

11. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission:

(*a*) To assist in identifying and disseminating balanced information on biotechnology, intellectual property rights and biosafety;

(*b*) To examine case studies of approaches to address issues related to technology, intellectual property rights and biosafety issues in a practical, understandable and concrete way;

12. *Requests* the Commission to collaborate with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in preparing the next issue of the *Advanced Technology Assessment System Bulletin* on biotechnology for food production;

13. *Recommends* that the Commission and its secretariat cooperate with other international and regional organizations active in biotechnology, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, non-governmental organizations and other international institutions such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, in particular to build understanding and to exchange information on biosafety regulation and capacity-building, including through case studies on (*a*) partnerships in biotechnology, (*b*) biosafety, (*c*) bioethics and (*d*) approaches to biotechnology and intellectual property rights issues;

C. COALITION OF RESOURCES

14. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission, using the extrabudgetary resources already allocated for this purpose, to finalize the publication of the reports on the coalition of resources for the application of information and communications technologies in transmissions infrastructure, education and health, and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the final report;

D. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION POLICY REVIEWS

15. *Recommends* that the Commission continue to liaise with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on science, technology and innovation policy reviews with interested countries in order to identify options for national action, especially those that foster technological capability and innovation and the transfer and diffusion of technology;

E. NEW SUBSTANTIVE THEME AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

16. *Decides* that the substantive theme for the inter-sessional period 1999–2001 shall be "National capacity-building in biotechnology", with particular attention being paid to agriculture and the agro-industry, health and the environment. The theme shall include human resource development through basic science education, research and development, as well as their interdisciplinary aspects; the transfer, commercialization and diffusion of technology; increasing public awareness and participation in science policy-making; and bioethics, biosafety, biodiversity and the legal and regulatory matters affecting these issues to ensure equitable treatment;

F. COORDINATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Mindful of the need to continue to strengthen the functioning of the Commission in the context of its restructuring, including its role regarding the coordination of science and technology for development,

Welcoming the steps taken by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to establish a web site for the dissemination of information regarding the activities of the Commission,

17. *Urges* the secretariat of the Commission to continue efforts, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics, to establish an electronic network linking information on their activities in science and technology for development and to build awareness of scientific developments that are particularly important for fostering economic and social development;

18. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to continue to issue the regular newsletter updating activities in the United Nations system pertaining to science and technology for development, including information on plans for and the results of the inter-sessional activities of the Commission itself;

19. *Calls upon* the secretariat and Bureau of the Commission to identify and take advantage of opportunities to interact closely with bodies of the United Nations system in order to promote greater information exchange and coordination of activities in science and technology for development; such interaction should include participation by the secretariat in the relevant coordination meetings of the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions;

20. *Recommends* that every other year one panel meeting should be held in Geneva, following which the Bureau shall meet the Geneva-based delegations of member States and observers for one day to discuss with the delegations the status of the inter-sessional activities of the Commission and its efforts to coordinate activities of the United Nations system pertaining to science and technology for development;

21. *Agrees* to include in its agenda the item entitled "Functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development", and requests the secretariat of

the Commission to prepare a succinct analytical report on relevant activities within the United Nations system, including the outcome of the World Conference on Science, for consideration under this item.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/62. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1995/6 of 19 July 1995 and 1997/3 of 18 July 1997,

Bearing in mind the increasing volume of dangerous goods in worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Bearing in mind also the continuing need to meet the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe transport of dangerous goods, while facilitating trade,

Aware that, in order to achieve internationally harmonized laws, the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization and other specialized agencies and international organizations involved in activities related to the transport of dangerous goods and interested Member States have responded positively to the various resolutions adopted by the Council since 15 April 1953, and that, being committed to taking the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as a basis for the formulation of their requirements and regulations, including those concerning labelling and classification, those organizations therefore rely on the work of the Committee,

A. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS DURING THE BIENNIUM 1997–1998

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods during the biennium 1997–1998,[176] in particular regarding:

(*a*) The adoption of new and amended provisions[177] for inclusion in the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*;[178]

(*b*) The completion of the second step in the reformatting of the existing *Recommendations* into model regulations annexed to a basic recommendation,[177] in particular:

(i) The revision of provisions for the transport of dangerous goods in multimodal portable tanks;

(ii) The inclusion of detailed packing instructions for transport in packagings, including intermediate bulk containers and large packagings;

(iii) The inclusion, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, of detailed provisions for the transport of radioactive material;

(*c*) The completion, pursuant to resolution 1995/6, of proposals for criteria for the classification of flammable, explosive and reactive materials, except for flammable aerosols, globally harmonized for various regulatory purposes,[179] in cooperation with the International Labour Organization in the context of the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21;[125]

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the publication of the tenth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*[178] in all the official languages of the United Nations and for the publication of the second revised edition of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*[180] in Arabic and Chinese;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To circulate the new and amended recommendations to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned;

(*b*) To publish an eleventh revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*, as amended, and a third revised edition of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*, in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 1999;

(*c*) To envisage means of publishing the *Recommendations* on CD-ROM, if possible as a navigable version, for example, by commercial arrangement with external contractors;

4. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the work of the Committee, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

5. *Invites* all interested Governments, regional commissions and specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned, when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations, to take full account of the recommendations of the Committee, in particular those referred to in paragraph 1 (*b*) above, including as regards the structure and format of such codes and regulations;

B. PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999–2000

6. *Approves* the programme of work of the Committee and its Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods for the biennium 1999–2000, as follows:

(*a*) Development of provisions for the transport of gases in gas cylinders and multiple-element gas containers;

---

[176] E/1999/43.

[177] See ST/SG/AC.10/25 and Add.1, Add.2, Add.3 and Corr.1 and Add.4 and Corr.1.

[178] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.VIII.1.

[179] See ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/28/Add.3.

[180] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.VIII.2.

(*b*) Review of provisions concerning documentation on the transport of dangerous goods;

(*c*) Follow-up to chapter 19 of Agenda 21[125] as regards harmonization of classification and labelling of chemicals, including development of criteria for the classification of flammable aerosols, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization, and implementation of already agreed criteria through the model regulations on the transport of dangerous goods;

(*d*) Miscellaneous amendments to the model regulations (listing and classification, explosives, lithium batteries, limited quantities, packaging issues, portable tank issues, consignment procedures, segregation) and to the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*;[180]

(*e*) Development of new provisions for the transport of solid substances in bulk in tanks and freight containers;

(*f*) Evolution of the model regulations (rationalized development of the model regulations and periodicity of amendments);

C. PERIODICITY OF AMENDMENTS TO THE *RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS*

7. *Takes note* of the advice of the Committee that:

(*a*) No firm decision as regards a possible future four-year periodicity of amendments should be taken during the period of alignment of the format of the various legal instruments concerning modal aspects of the transport of dangerous goods on that of the model regulations, and pending decisions regarding the implementation of the globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the objectives of Agenda 21;[125]

(*b*) A new revised version of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*[178] should be published in 2001 after the session of the Committee in 2000;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that this issue has been included in the programme of work of the Committee for the next biennium, for discussion, together with the question of the evolution of the model regulations in the long term;

D. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council in 2001 on the implementation of the present resolution.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/63. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/47 B of 27 July 1995 and General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and 49/22 A of 2 December 1994 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, as well as Assembly resolutions 49/22 B of 20 December 1994 on early warning capacities of the United Nations system with regard to natural disasters, 52/12 A of 12 November 1997 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" and 53/185 of 15 December 1998 on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon,

Recalling also the programme forum on the Decade, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999, and the Geneva mandate on disaster reduction adopted by the forum, together with the strategy document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction[181] and on the recommendations on institutional arrangements for disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system after the conclusion of the Decade,[182]

Expressing concern that the world is increasingly being threatened by large-scale natural disasters which will have long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies worldwide, in particular in developing countries,

Reiterating that the promotion of economic growth and sustainable development cannot be achieved without adequate measures to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters and that there are close linkages between losses owing to natural disasters and environmental degradation, as emphasized in Agenda 21[125] and in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session,[165]

Emphasizing the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting nature of natural disaster reduction, and stressing that continued interaction, cooperation and partnerships among the institutions concerned are considered essential to accomplish jointly agreed objectives and priorities,

Recognizing the necessity for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to use existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental hazards, bearing in mind the particular needs of developing countries,

Reiterating in that regard that natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, although the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries, including the least developed countries, and landlocked and small island developing States, as well as for countries with economies in transition, thus hampering their sustainable development processes,

Stressing the importance of developing and strengthening regional approaches dedicated to disaster reduction in order to take into account regional and local specificity and needs,

Stressing also that the United Nations has a special role as well as considerable experience in the disaster prevention and reduction fields, in view of its universal character, its broad policy agenda and its vital role as a forum for global dialogue,

---

[181] A/54/132-E/1999/80 and Add.1.

[182] A/54/136-E/1999/89.

Recalling the forward-looking platform for international concerted disaster reduction as developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, and as expressed in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[183]

Recognizing the importance of early warning as an integrated process at all levels, including hazard monitoring and impact prediction, technology development and transfer, capacity-building for the detection of hazards, as well as the issuance and communication of early warnings, education and professional training, public information and awareness-raising, and interface between the public and private sectors in order to ensure adequate action to warnings,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction[181] and on the recommendations on institutional arrangements for disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system after the conclusion of the Decade;[182]

2. *Recognizes* the success achieved since 1990 in meeting the goals and objectives of the Decade, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 44/236 and in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action;[183]

3. *Also recognizes* the increased emphasis being given to natural disaster prevention and the need for taking comprehensive measures with regard to natural disaster reduction as an integral part of sustainable development strategies and an essential element of government policy;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of fully integrating natural disaster reduction into the sustainable development strategies of the United Nations and of other international organizations;

5. *Decides*, therefore, that the international cooperative framework for natural disaster reduction, as recommended in the report of the Secretary-General,[182] should draw on the success of the functional and organizational arrangements that were put in place for the implementation of the Decade;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as of January 2000, an inter-agency task force, with representation from all relevant United Nations bodies and members of the scientific and technical community, including regional representation, to serve as the main forum within the United Nations for continued and concerted emphasis on natural disaster reduction, in particular for defining strategies for international cooperation at all levels in this field, while ensuring complementarity of action with other agencies;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in this respect, to maintain the existing inter-agency secretariat function for natural disaster reduction as a distinct focal point for the coordination of the work of the inter-agency task force, to place the inter-agency task force and inter-agency secretariat under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and to finance it from extrabudgetary resources through a specific trust fund;

8. *Calls upon* all Governments to maintain and strengthen established national and multisectoral platforms for natural disaster reduction in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical means;

9. *Emphasizes*, in this respect, the need for the international community to support appropriate initiatives and mechanisms for strengthening regional, subregional, national and local capabilities for natural disaster prevention and reduction, making early warning a key element within these efforts;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

1999/64. Applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of Dato' Param Cumaraswamy as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that a difference has arisen between the United Nations and the Government of Malaysia, within the meaning of article VIII, section 30, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[184] with respect to the immunity from legal process of Dato' Param Cumaraswamy, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers,

Considering also that Malaysia has acknowledged its obligations under article VIII, section 30, of the Convention, according to which the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive by the parties to the dispute,

Having requested, on a priority basis, in its decision 1998/297 of 5 August 1998, an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal question of the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention in the case of Dato' Param Cumaraswamy as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers, taking into account the circumstances set out in paragraphs 1 to 15 of the note by the Secretary-General,[185] and on the legal obligations of Malaysia in that case,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Court of Justice for having given the advisory opinion on 29 April

---

[183] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[184] General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

[185] E/1998/94.

1999, which is contained in the annex to the letter dated 5 May 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Economic and Social Council,[186] and which states, *inter alia*:

> "That article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations is applicable in the case of Dato' Param Cumaraswamy as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers;
>
> "That Dato' Param Cumaraswamy is entitled to immunity from legal process of every kind for the words spoken by him during an interview as published in an article in the November 1995 issue of *International Commercial Litigation*;
>
> "That the Government of Malaysia had the obligation to inform the Malaysian courts of the finding of the Secretary-General that Dato' Param Cumaraswamy was entitled to immunity from legal process;
>
> "That the Malaysian courts had the obligation to deal with the question of immunity from legal process as a preliminary issue to be expeditiously decided *in limine litis*;
>
> "That Dato' Param Cumaraswamy shall be held financially harmless for any costs imposed upon him by the Malaysian courts, in particular taxed costs;
>
> "That the Government of Malaysia has the obligation to communicate this advisory opinion to the Malaysian courts, in order that Malaysia's international obligations be given effect and Dato' Param Cumaraswamy's immunity be respected;"

2. *Takes note* of the stated commitment by the Government of Malaysia to abide by the advisory opinion, and notes in this regard that the Government has conveyed the advisory opinion to the competent judicial authorities;

3. *Also takes note* of the letter dated 21 July 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council;[187]

4. *Stresses* the obligation of Malaysia as a State party to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to make further efforts, in order that its international obligations thereunder be given effect and Dato' Param Cumaraswamy's immunity be respected, in accordance with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

46th plenary meeting
30 July 1999

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999

1999/65. Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/6 of 19 July 1995 on the role of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in the development of a harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals for implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development contained in chapter 19 of Agenda 21,[125]

Recalling also section B of its resolution 1997/3 of 18 July 1997 whereby global harmonization of systems of classification and labelling of chemicals, *inter alia*, was given priority in the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 1997–1998,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization, has completed the elaboration of proposals for classification criteria for physical hazards,[179] except for the flammability of aerosols, on which work will continue into the next biennium,

Aware that the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, as focal point for health hazards and hazards to the environment, has also completed most of its tasks with respect to the classification criteria and has established a working group for criteria on mixtures, and that the International Labour Organization has established a working group for harmonization of chemical hazard communication systems,

Aware also that the Committee, the International Labour Organization and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, as focal points designated by the Coordinating Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Classification Systems of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, are expected to make available, through their cooperative efforts, by the year 2000, a globally harmonized hazard classification and compatible labelling system, including material safety data sheets and easily understandable symbols, in accordance with the objectives of paragraph 19.27 of chapter 19 of Agenda 21,

Noting that the Coordinating Group has prepared proposals for the implementation of the globally harmonized system,[188] consisting in reconfiguring the present Committee and extending its mandate to cover not only transport of dangerous goods but also implementation and updating of the globally harmonized system,

Noting also that those proposals were endorsed by the Inter-sessional Group of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety at its third meeting, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 1 to 4 December 1998, at which it requested that the Coordinating Group develop draft terms of reference, in cooperation with the Committee,

---

[186] E/1999/49.

[187] E/1999/49/Add.1.

[188] See ST/SG/AC.10/1998/51.

Noting further that the Committee agreed to the proposals of the Coordinating Group, subject to certain conditions,[189] and that draft terms of reference have been developed, accordingly, by the Group,

Recognizing that reconfiguring the Committee in accordance with those proposals would be the most cost-effective and efficient option[190] for the implementation of the globally harmonized system, ensuring at the same time cooperation between various authorities and organizations concerned with the sound management of chemicals, harmonization between various regulatory systems and facilitation of trade,

1. *Decides* to reconfigure, as from 2001, the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and its Subcommittee into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, with one Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and a second Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, with terms of reference and arrangements as described in the annex to the present resolution, and provided that the total meeting time does not exceed that currently allocated to the work of the Committee in a biennium;

2. *Invites* the reconfigured Committee and the Subcommittee on the Globally Harmonized System to endeavour, whenever possible, to work on a consensus basis;

3. *Invites* Member States interested in participating in the Subcommittee on the Globally Harmonized System to apply for membership at the latest by the end of 2000 so that the composition of the Subcommittee and of the reconfigured Committee may be decided at the organizational session for 2001 of the Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, no later than 1 January 2001, adequate resources to the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe and plan sessions of the Subcommittees and the reconfigured Committee for 2001 and 2002, as appropriate, in accordance with the arrangements outlined in the annex to the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
26 October 1999

ANNEX

Draft terms of reference and working arrangements for the biennium 2001–2002 of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

1. DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 *Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals shall deal with strategic issues rather than technical issues. It is not envisaged that it will review, change or revisit technical recommendations of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Accordingly, its main functions shall be:

(*a*) To approve the programmes of work for the Subcommittees in the light of available resources;

(*b*) To coordinate strategic and policy directions in areas of shared interest and overlap;

(*c*) To give formal endorsement to the recommendations of the Subcommittees and provide the mechanism for channelling them to the Economic and Social Council;

(*d*) To facilitate and coordinate the smooth running of the Subcommittees.

1.2 *Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*

The functions of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals shall be:

(*a*) To act as custodian of the globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals, managing and giving direction to the harmonization process;

(*b*) To keep the system up to date, as necessary, considering the need to introduce changes to ensure its continued relevance and practical utility, and determining the need for and timing of the updating of technical criteria, while working with existing bodies, as appropriate;

(*c*) To promote understanding and use of the system and encourage feedback;

(*d*) To make the system available for worldwide use and application;

---

[189] See E/1999/43, para. 21.

[190] See ST/SG/AC.10/1998/51, annex, for the various institutional options envisaged.

(*e*) To make guidance available on the application of the system and on the interpretation and use of technical criteria to support consistency of application;

(*f*) To prepare programmes of work and submit recommendations to the Committee.

1.3 *Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*

The Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods replaces the existing Committee and its Subcommitee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods with the same terms of reference.[191]

2. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BIENNIUM 2001–2002

The total number of meeting days shall not exceed that currently allocated to the Committee and its Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, namely, thirty-eight, with a maximum of three days for the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and ten days for the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (to be arranged by the secretariat after consultation with the Committee and the Coordinating Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Classification Systems of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals).

1999/66. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its machinery

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996 on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/55 of 30 July 1999 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its machinery[192] and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Coordination;[193]

2. *Notes* the measures under way to enhance the functioning of the Committee and its contribution to greater unity of purpose and programme coherence and impact within the United Nations system, and to reinforce, to that end, secretarial support to the Committee, through the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and invites the Committee to continue to improve its capacity for promoting inter-agency cooperation and complementarities within the United Nations system;

3. *Welcomes in particular* the recent initiatives taken by the Committee, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to strengthen its interactions with intergovernmental bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council, and invites the Committee to consider ways in which its members, individually and collectively, can maximize their support to the Council in the exercise of its responsibilities for system-wide guidance and coordination;

4. *Reaffirms in particular its appreciation* for the efforts of the Committee and its standing machinery to assist the Council and the functional and regional commissions in their work, in particular in coordinating the follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, and encourages them and the United Nations system to pursue and deepen their efforts in this area;

5. *Invites* the Committee to consider ways in which its annual reports can contribute to this effort by bringing to the attention of the Council, in a timely manner, major developments in United Nations bodies and organizations of system-wide interest, as well as steps taken by the Committee and its subsidiary machinery to enhance system-wide effectiveness, in particular as a follow-up to recommendations and directives of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Committee at its second regular session of 1999 on United Nations staff security and safety,[194] and requests all States and organizations of the United Nations system to extend their full support to its objectives;

7. *Invites* the Committee to give special attention, in its annual overview report for 1999, to progress being made towards system-wide coordinated management of information, including the role and contribution of its Information Systems Coordination Committee, pursuant to recommendation B1 contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;[195]

8. *Also invites* the Committee to continue to report on its deliberations concerning the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in the context of its own reporting on its functioning and methods of work;

9. *Decides* to revert, in the context of its consideration of coordination questions, including annual overview reports of the Committee, to the follow-up to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the related comments of the Committee in the light of the outcome of further intergovernmental deliberations thereon, *inter alia*, by the governing bodies of the specialized agencies.

51st plenary meeting
16 December 1999

---

[191] See E/1996/97, paras. 166–175.

[192] See A/54/288.

[193] A/54/288/Add.1, annex.

[194] See ACC/1999/20, annex.

[195] See A/54/288, executive summary: objective, conclusions and recommendations.

1999/67. Report of the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling section B of annex I to its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, in which it decided that the Council should decide on an appropriate programme of work for the Committee for Development Policy,[196]

Recalling also its resolution 1998/39 of 30 July 1998 on the status of the least developed countries and its decision 1999/290 of 26 October 1999 on consideration of the graduation of the Republic of Maldives from the list of the least developed countries,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and 52/210 of 18 December 1997 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its first session,[197] the views contained therein regarding the criteria for the identification of the least developed countries and the recognition that vulnerability should be explicitly taken into account in the identification criteria for the least developed countries;[198]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate an expert group meeting of members of the Committee in January/February 2000 in order to enable them to carry out the necessary diagnostic testing and simulations of the proposed criteria for the designation of least developed country status, in particular the economic vulnerability index, as contained in annex II to the report of the Committee, and to report to the Committee at its second session in April 2000;

3. *Requests* the expert group to review and analyse the format and content of the "vulnerability profiles" developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as identified in chapter III, section F, of the report of the Committee;

4. *Requests*, in this context, the Committee to continue its dialogue with other international organizations working on vulnerability issues, and encourages those organizations to communicate their views on the proposed economic vulnerability index to the Committee;

5. *Also requests* the Committee, on the basis of the report of the expert group, to recommend, as appropriate, revised criteria for the identification of the least developed countries for the consideration of the Council as soon as possible, but no later than its substantive session of 2000, so that the review and decision on the list of the least developed countries can be completed by the end of 2000;

6. *Further requests* the Committee to include in its report to be submitted to the Council in 2000 its views on the theme for the high-level segment of the Council in 2000, namely "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy";

7. *Requests* the Committee to collaborate in the preparation of a draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution on implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.[199]

51st plenary meeting
16 December 1999

---

[196] Formerly known as the Committee for Development Planning (see resolution 1998/46).

[197] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 13* (E/1999/33).

[198] Ibid., para. 117.

[199] General Assembly resolution 54/206.

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1999

1999/201. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work for 1999 and 2000,[1] approved the following provisional agenda for its substantive session of 1999:

1. *Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters*

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General on proposed themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the 2000 substantive session of the Council (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I)

High-level segment

2. *The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: the empowerment and advancement of women*

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 1998/298)

   World Economic and Social Survey, 1999

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. *Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:*

   (a) *Poverty eradication and capacity-building*

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 62, and Council decision 1998/299)

   (b) *Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly*

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and Assembly resolution 53/192)

   Addendum to the above report on an appropriate management process of operational activities (Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 60)

   Addendum to the above report on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 63)

   Addendum to the above report, taking into account the annual reports of the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes, on themes for future discussion (Council resolution 1998/27, para. 3)

   Addendum to the above report, including a concise consolidated list of issues that are central to the improved coordination of operational activities (Council resolution 1998/27, para. 4)

   Addendum containing statistical information for 1997

   (c) *Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme*

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162, annex I, and Council resolutions 1995/51 and 1998/27)

   Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162, annex I, and Council resolutions 1995/51 and 1998/27)

   Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolution 50/8 and Council resolutions 1995/51 and 1998/27)

   Annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

   Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

   Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

---

[1] E/1999/1.

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

(d) *Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries*

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries[2]

Coordination segment

4. *Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 1998/298)

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. *Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, including progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti and the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/1 J (Assembly resolutions 46/182, annex, and 53/88)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to Council agreed conclusions 1998/1

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made with the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Saint Kitts and Nevis (General Assembly resolution 53/1 B)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the collaborative effort to assist Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and on the progress made with the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries (General Assembly resolution 53/1 C)[2]

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

General segment

6. *Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council agreed conclusions 1998/2 on the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (General Assembly resolution 45/264, annex)

Report of the Secretary-General on ways to enhance the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (Council resolutions 1997/61 and 1998/44)

Report of the Secretary-General on possible modalities of a review by the Council in 2000 of progress made within the United Nations system on coordinated conference follow-up (Council resolution 1998/44, para. 17)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (General Assembly resolutions 52/100 and 53/120)

7. *Coordination, programme and other questions:*

(a) *Reports of coordination bodies*

Documentation

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-ninth session[2]

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1998

(b) *Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001*

Documentation

Relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-ninth session[2]

(c) *Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)*

---

[2] Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (Council resolution 1997/52)

(d) *International cooperation in the field of informatics*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up action taken on Council resolution 1998/29, including the findings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics

(e) *Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields*

Documentation

Draft calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for the biennium 2000–2001

8. *Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B*

Question to be addressed

Monitoring of steps taken by the functional commissions in response to Council recommendations on the harmonization of their work programmes (Council resolution 1998/46, annex II)

9. *Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII) and General Assembly resolution 53/89)[2]

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Council resolution 1998/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (Council resolution 1998/38)

10. *Regional cooperation*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Note by the Secretary-General on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 1997/48)

Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1998

Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1998

Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1999

Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1998

Summary of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 1998

11. *Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1998/32 and General Assembly resolution 53/196[2]

12. *Non-governmental organizations*

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decision 1995/304)

13. *Economic and environmental questions*

Documentation

Relevant sections of the document prepared by the Secretariat containing a consolidation of conclusions and recommendations of subsidiary bodies and examining linkages between the functional commissions (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I, para. 68, and Council resolution 1998/46, annex II, para. 32)

Question to be addressed

Implementation of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the

Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318; see also E/1998/88) (Council decision 1998/283)

(a) *Sustainable development*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session, including guidelines for consumer protection and recommendations on supportive measures and activities that will contribute to a successful International Year of Ecotourism (Council decisions 1993/207 and 1998/215, Council resolution 1998/40 and General Assembly resolution 53/200)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirty-third session, including the Committee's assessment of the usefulness of a vulnerability index as a criterion for designation of the least developed countries (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX), 1625 (LI), 1998/39 and 1998/46)

(b) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session (Council decisions 1992/218, 1997/305 and 1997/306)

(c) *Statistics*

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirtieth session (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II) and 1566 (L) and Council decision 1997/219)

(d) *Human settlements*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its seventeenth session (General Assembly resolutions 32/162, 43/181 and 52/190)[2]

(e) *Environment*

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twentieth session (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII))[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/185 entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon"[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken within the United Nations system to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (General Assembly resolution 53/188)[2]

(f) *Women in development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolutions 42/178 and 52/195)[2]

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (General Assembly resolutions 40/204 and 49/161)[2]

(g) *Transport of dangerous goods*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the implementation of Council resolution 1997/3 (Council resolutions 724 C (XXVIII), 1488 (XLVIII) and 1983/7)

(h) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 44/236, annex)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on recommendations on how the United Nations can deal with natural disaster reduction after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 53/185)[2]

(i) *Population and development*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-second session (General Assembly resolution 49/128, para. 25, and Council decisions 1995/209 and 1998/222)

(j) *International cooperation in tax matters*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its ninth meeting (Council resolutions 1273 (XLIII) and 1765 (LIV) and Council decision 1998/218)

(k) *Energy and natural resources for development*

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its first session (Council resolution 1998/46, annex I)

14. *Social and human rights questions*

Documentation

Relevant sections of the document prepared by the Secretariat containing a consolidation of conclusions and recommendations of subsidiary bodies and examining linkages between the functional commissions (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I, para. 68, and Council resolution 1998/46, annex II, para. 32)

(a) *Advancement of women*

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-third session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI) and Council decision 1998/224)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Report of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998/48)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (General Assembly resolutions 50/203 and 53/120 and Council resolution 1998/43)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/93 on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas[2]

(b) *Social development*

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-seventh session (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7 and Council decision 1998/226)

Report of the Secretary-General on effective ways and means for achieving the goal of education for all (General Assembly resolution 52/84)[2]

(c) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighth session (Council resolution 1992/1 and Council decision 1998/227)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/86 on crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women[2]

(d) *Narcotic drugs*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-second session (Council resolution 9 (I) and Council decision 1998/229)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

(e) *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[2]

Oral report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (General Assembly resolution 53/126)

(f) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/91 and 53/132)

Relevant chapter of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-fifth session on a concrete proposal on the date and venue of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (General Assembly resolution 53/132 , sect. II)

(g) *Programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People*

Question to be addressed

Mid-point review by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the results of the activities for the Decade (Assembly resolution 50/157)

(h) *Human rights*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-fifth session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[2]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17 and Council decision 1998/293)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

1999/202. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2000

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 2000:

Substantive session of 2000

A. *High-level segment*

[Item/items to be selected][3]

World Economic and Social Survey, 2000

B. *Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment*[4]

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

[Theme/themes to be selected for consideration at the high-level meeting of the segment]

Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1994/33 and General Assembly resolution 53/192)

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162, annex I, and Council resolutions 1995/51 and 1998/27)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162, annex I, and Council resolutions 1995/51 and 1998/27)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolution 50/8 and Council resolutions 1995/51 and 1998/27)

Annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (Council resolutions 1994/33 and 1998/27 and General Assembly resolution 53/192, para. 59)

---

[3] In its resolution 52/190, the General Assembly invited the Council to consider devoting one high-level segment before the year 2001 to human settlements and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; in its resolution 52/86, the Assembly invited the Council to consider including the question of violence against women in the high-level segment of one of its forthcoming sessions, in the context of its discussion on the human rights of women.

[4] In its resolution 53/192, the Assembly invited the Council to consider, *inter alia*, harmonization and simplification, including of programming, and resources, on the basis of progress reports by the Secretary-General, including appropriate recommendations.

C. *Coordination segment*

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

[Theme/themes to be selected][5]

D. *Humanitarian affairs segment*

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 46/182, annex)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/1 D on international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/1 I on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia[2]

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

E. *General segment*

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the 1999 agreed conclusions of the Council (General Assembly resolution 45/264, annex)

Report of the Secretary-General on ways to enhance the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (Council resolution 1997/61)

Coordination, programme and other questions

Reports of coordination bodies

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fortieth session[2]

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001

Relevant chapters of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fortieth session

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

Regional cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and Council decision 1982/174)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Non-governmental organizations

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decision 1995/304)

Question to be addressed

Enlargement of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council decision 1998/231)

Economic and environmental questions

Relevant sections of the document prepared by the Secretariat containing a consolidation of conclusions and recommendations of subsidiary bodies (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I, para. 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken within the United Nations system to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (General Assembly resolution 53/188)[2]

Sustainable development

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session (Council decision 1993/207)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirty-fourth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX), 1625 (LI) and 1998/46)

---

[5] In its resolution 53/180, the General Assembly invited the Council to devote its coordination segment in the year 2000 to human settlements issues and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

Food and agricultural development

Report on the review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development (Council decision 1981/185)

Public administration and finance

Report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (Council resolution 1199 (XLII) and Council decision 1998/219)

Water supply and sanitation

Report of the Secretary-General containing an assessment of the water supply and sanitation situation in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 50/126)[2]

Cartography

Report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Council decision 1997/221)

Report of the Secretary-General on the twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (Council decision 1998/221)

Population and development

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session (General Assembly resolution 49/128, para. 25, and Council decision 1995/209)

Social and human rights questions

Relevant sections of the document prepared by the Secretariat containing a consolidation of conclusions and recommendations of subsidiary bodies (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I, para. 68)

Advancement of women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI))

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (General Assembly resolutions 50/203 and 52/100)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on a new draft system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005 (Council resolution 1996/34)

Social development

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7)

Report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (General Assembly resolution 44/56)[2]

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment (Council resolution 1745 (LIV))

Report of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 53/110)[2]

Narcotic drugs

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Report of the Secretary-General on the biennial update of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (General Assembly resolution 48/112, sect. IV, para. 10)[2]

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[2]

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/91)

Human rights

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-sixth session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[2]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolution 1985/17)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)[2]

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

1999/203. Regional cooperation

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1999, under the item entitled "Regional cooperation", in pursuance of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and taking into account the joint recommendations made by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions pursuant to Council decision 1982/174 of 30 July 1982, the question of "Economic and social issues arising out of the Asian economic crisis: a regional perspective".

1999/204. Dates of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and of other meetings of the Council in 1999

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The informal meeting of the Council to consider work being carried out by the United Nations system on basic indicators to measure progress towards implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, pursuant to Council decision 1998/290 of 31 July 1998, should be held at Headquarters on 10 and 11 May;

(*b*) The high-level meeting of the Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions should be held at Headquarters on 29 April;

(*c*) The first session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development should be held at Headquarters from 5 to 16 April;

(*d*) The first session of the Committee for Development Policy should be held at Headquarters from 26 to 30 April;

(*e*) The 1999 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should be held at Headquarters from 1 to 18 June.

1999/205. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 1999 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the 1999 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:

   (*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the 1998 session of the Committee;

   (*b*) New applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification.

   Documentation

   Deferred applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   Deferred requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   New applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   New requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

   Documentation

   Quadrennial reports for the period 1994–1997 submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996

5. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304 of 26 July 1995.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in the year 2000.

7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

1999/206. Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development in the work of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-seventh session

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided, as an interim measure, and in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 53 of its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, to invite those non-governmental organizations that had been accredited to the World Summit for Social Development to attend the thirty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development, provided that they had started the process of applying for consultative status in accordance with Council decision 1996/315 of 14 November 1996.

1999/207. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 2 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996 and 51/72 of 12 December 1996, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee contained in the note verbale dated 13 August 1998 from the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[6] and recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its fifty-third session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from fifty-four to fifty-five.

1999/208. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1999 should be "International cooperation and coordinated responses to the humanitarian emergencies, in particular in the transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development".

1999/209. Issue of the review of the distribution of seats in the Executive Board of the World Food Programme

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 50/8 of 1 November 1995 and Council decision 1998/285 of 31 July 1998, decided:

(*a*) To continue consideration, at its resumed organizational session for 1999, of the issue of the review of the distribution of seats in the Executive Board of the World Food Programme with a view to arriving at a recommendation to be submitted to the General Assembly;

(*b*) To postpone action on the draft resolution entitled "Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme"[7] to its resumed organizational session for 1999.

1999/210 A. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions[8]

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 February 1999, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected EL SALVADOR for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2001.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Latin American and

---

[6] E/1998/97.

[7] E/1998/L.51.

[8] The number of the decision was 1999/210 until the adoption by the Council of subsequent decisions on the subject.

Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following three Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002: GUINEA, MOROCCO and SWAZILAND.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following seven Members States: ANGOLA, CAMEROON, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, GUINEA, UGANDA and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The Council elected SRI LANKA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000.

In accordance with Council resolution 1998/47 of 31 July 1998, lots were drawn to determine the terms of office of the elected members from African States. It was thus decided that CAMEROON, GHANA, GUINEA and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000 and that ANGOLA, ETHIOPIA and UGANDA would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected the GAMBIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected SENEGAL for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following three experts for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002: Adam Edow Adawa (Kenya), Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria) and Wafik Meshref (Egypt).

The Council further postponed the election of one expert from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected BURUNDI for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS)

The Council elected the PHILIPPINES for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2001.

Nominations postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the COMOROS for election by the General Assembly for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2001.

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination for election by the General Assembly of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

Other elections

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected FINLAND to assume the term of office of DENMARK for a term beginning on 1 May 1999 and expiring at the conclusion of the session of the Commission in 2002.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Sergio Uribe Ramírez (Colombia) to replace Alfonso Gómez Méndez (Colombia) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2002.

Confirmation

The Council confirmed the nomination by his Government of the following representative on a functional commission of the Council:[9]

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Masahiro HORIE (Japan).

---

[9] See E/1999/L.5.

1999/210 B-D. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions[10]

B

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 25 March 1999, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected COSTA RICA and PARAGUAY for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the PHILIPPINES for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2000.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected SENEGAL for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected COLOMBIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following expert for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002: Badr Kasme (Syrian Arab Republic).

The Council also elected the following expert to replace Paul M. Kodzwa (Zimbabwe) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002: Christian M. Katsande (Zimbabwe).

Nomination postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated PORTUGAL for election by the General Assembly for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

C

At its 7th and 8th plenary meetings, on 6 May 1999, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the following eight Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: CHINA, HUNGARY, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, PERU, ROMANIA, UGANDA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following nine Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: ALGERIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, FRANCE, JAPAN, KENYA, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN and UGANDA.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following fifteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: BELARUS, BENIN, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, NIGERIA, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council elected the following fifteen Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, NIGERIA, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWAZILAND and ZAMBIA.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following ten Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: BENIN, BRAZIL, CHILE, CHINA, CROATIA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, KYRGYZSTAN, MALAWI and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected the following thirty-three Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY,

---

[10] For decision 1999/210 A, see p. 110.

KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MOZAMBIQUE, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SLOVAKIA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected the following twenty Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: ALGERIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, CANADA, EGYPT, JAMAICA, JAPAN, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, THAILAND and TUNISIA.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's ninth session in 2000 and expiring at the close of the Commission's eleventh session in 2003: AUSTRALIA, BELARUS, BOLIVIA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, JAPAN, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, POLAND, SUDAN, THAILAND, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: ALGERIA, BARBADOS, BENIN, COLOMBIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, GERMANY, GREECE, INDIA, JORDAN, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, SPAIN, SRI LANKA and UGANDA.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected the following sixteen States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: CHINA, GABON, GERMANY, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, PANAMA, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following eleven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: BOLIVIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GREECE, GUINEA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, ROMANIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council decided that:

(*a*) FRANCE, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by SPAIN for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2001;

(*b*) NORWAY, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by SWEDEN for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2000;

(*c*) SWITZERLAND, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by the NETHERLANDS for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2001.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The Council elected the following eleven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: BELGIUM, BRAZIL, EGYPT, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, TOGO and VIET NAM.

The Council decided that:

(*a*) CANADA, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by NEW ZEALAND for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2001;

(*b*) DENMARK, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by NORWAY for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2000;

(*c*) SPAIN, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by FRANCE for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2000.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected the following six members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2000: Edouard Armenakovich Babayan (Russian Federation), Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria), Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey), María Elena Medina Mora (Mexico), Alfredo Pemjean (Chile) and Zheng Jiwang (China).

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS)

The Council elected the following four Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: FINLAND, GREECE, MEXICO and SENEGAL.

The Council decided that:

(*a*) BELGIUM, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by LUXEMBOURG for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2000;

(*b*) GERMANY, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by FRANCE for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2001;

(*c*) SPAIN, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2001;

(*d*) SWITZERLAND, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by SWEDEN for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2000;

(*e*) The UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 1999, would be replaced by ITALY for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2000.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected MOZAMBIQUE in accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/121 of 9 December 1998.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following twenty Member States for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000: ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CUBA, GABON, GERMANY, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, MAURITANIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SAN MARINO, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZIMBABWE.

Appointments

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed the following three members to the Board of Trustees for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1999: Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal), Hanan El-Malki (Syrian Arab Republic) and Jane Nambakire Mulemwa (Uganda).

D

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 23 June 1999, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected ARGENTINA and PERU for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from the Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

1999/211. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 25 March 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The high-level segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Council should be held from Monday, 5 July, to Wednesday, 7 July;

(*b*) The ceremony for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[11] should be held first on the morning of Thursday, 8 July;

(*c*) The operational activities segment should be held from Thursday, 8 July (following the ceremony for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child), through 1 p.m. on Tuesday, 13 July,

(*d*) The humanitarian affairs segment should be held from the afternoon of Tuesday, 13 July, through Thursday, 15 July;

---

[11] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

(*e*) The coordination segment should be held from Friday, 16 July, through Tuesday, 20 July;

(*f*) The general segment should be held from Wednesday, 21 July, through Wednesday, 28 July;

(*g*) Friday, 30 July, should be devoted to the adoption of proposals and the conclusion of the session.

1999/212. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: reporting to the Economic and Social Council on the follow-up to the World Food Summit

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 25 March 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1981/185 of 23 July 1981 concerning the submission to the Council every four years, beginning in 1984, of a report entitled "Review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development", taking note of the decision contained in paragraph 60 (*f*) of the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[12] and taking note also of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 51 and 52 of the report of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:[13]

(*a*) Decided to discontinue its quadrennial consideration of progress reports on the implementation of the decisions of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

(*b*) Invited the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to transmit to the Council every four years, starting in 1999, a report prepared by the Committee on World Food Security on progress in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action, highlighting its linkages with the coordinated and integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits undertaken by the United Nations system.

1999/213. Additional meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 25 March 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should resume its forty-third session, subject to the availability of services, for one day, on an exceptional basis, in order to complete its work.

1999/214. Programme of work of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 7 May 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that the programme of work of the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1999 should be as follows:

Tuesday, 13 July

Afternoon session

> Informal dialogue with a panel of executive heads of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on the theme of the segment, "International cooperation and coordinated responses to the humanitarian emergencies, in particular in the transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development"

Wednesday, 14 July

Morning session

> Panel discussion with resident and/or humanitarian coordinators on natural disasters, including hurricanes Mitch and Georges
>
> Panel discussion with resident and/or humanitarian coordinators on complex emergencies

Afternoon session

> General discussion on the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, including the implementation of and follow-up to Council agreed conclusions 1998/1, and on the theme of the segment

Thursday, 15 July

Morning session

> Continuation and conclusion of the general discussion

Afternoon session

> Adoption of the agreed conclusions and, as required, any appropriate resolutions or decisions.

1999/215. Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 7 May 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

---

[12] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, Rome, 13–17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[13] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Conference of FAO, Twenty-ninth Session, Rome, 7–18 November 1997* (C 97/REP).

General consultative status

International Association of Peace Foundations
United Nations Association of Russia

Special consultative status

Action Health Incorporated
Afghan Development Association
All India Women's Education Fund Association
Amicale marocaine des handicapés
Asian Centre for Organization Research and Development
Asian Women's Conference Network
Associacao Nacional das Empresarias
Association for the Protection of the Environment
Association of United Families International
Association pour le développement harmonieux de la mère et de l'enfant du Cameroun
Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
Bunyad Literacy Community Council
Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud
Civic Education Project
Comité international des femmes africaines pour le développement
Commission nationale des femmes travailleuses de Guinée/Confédération nationale des travailleuses de Guinée
Community Social Welfare Foundation
Consell nacional de dones de Catalunya (National Women's Council of Catalonia)
Croissant-rouge algérien
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
Fédération des associations des handicapés-moteurs
Federation for Women and Family Planning
Federation of Muslim Women's Associations in Nigeria
General Federation of Iraqi Women
General Federation of Jordanian Women
General Italian Confederation of Labour
Globe International
Globe Japan
Globetree
Groupement d'appui aux initiatives économiques des femmes
Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Indian Muslim Federation (UK)
Initiatives: Women in Development
Inter-African Union for Human Rights
International Family Therapy Association
International Jurists Organization-Asia
International Rescue Committee
Juridical Commission for Auto-Development of First Andean Peoples
Karnataka Manava Vikas Sangha
Korean Institute for Women and Politics
Life Education Center
Mbutu Agriculture Society
Metis National Council of Women
National Alliance of Women's Organizations
National Council of Women of the United States, Inc.
National Union of Ghana Students
National Women's Political Caucus
Network Women in Development Europe
Nigerian Centre for Research and Documentation
Nigerian Environmental Society
Northern Ireland Women's European Platform
Norwegian Federation of Organizations of Disabled People
Pacific Rim Institute for Development and Education
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association of Thailand
People's Forum 2001, Japan
Program Coordination for Integrated Health
Religious Consultation on Population, Reproductive Health and Ethics
Research, Action and Information Network for the Bodily Integrity of Women
Romanian Independent Society of Human Rights
Salubrité, propreté, hygiène et techniques d'assainissement
Samuhik Abhiyan
Service and Research Foundation of Asia on Family and Culture
Shimin Gaikou Centre
Society for the Protection of Unborn Children
S.O.S. Femmes en détresse
South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre
Stree Mukti Sanghatana
Struggle for Change
Sudan National Committee on Harmful Traditional Practices
Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped
Union nationale des femmes marocaines
United States Committee for the United Nations Fund for Women, Inc.
Widows and Orphans Welfare Society of Kenya
Women Justice Programme
Women's Action Group
Women's Commissions Research and Education Fund
Women's Coordinating Committee for Gulf and Arabian Peninsula
Women's Sports Foundation
Women's Union of Russia
Worldwide Organization for Women

Roster

ALAF-Association of Latin American Railways
Rural Institute of Medical Sciences
The Park Ridge Center

(*b*) To reclassify the following two organizations from special to general consultative status:

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
World Blind Union

1999/216. Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for participation in the work of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 7 May 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the participation of the following two organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights, whose establishment was authorized by the Council in its resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995:

International Indigenous Working Group Human Rights and Justice
Inter-Peoples Exchange, Inc.

1999/217. Approval of an application for membership in the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

At its 7th meeting, on 6 May 1999, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the note by the Secretary-General on the question of membership in the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,[14] endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve the application of the Czech Republic for full membership in the Committee.

1999/218. Request for an additional meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 23 June 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the letter dated 17 June 1999 from the Acting Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[15] approved the request contained therein for an additional meeting of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee for the special session.

---

[14] E/1999/5.

[15] E/1999/86.

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1999

1999/210 E. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions[16]

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected GREECE for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS)

The Council elected KYRGYZSTAN for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

Other elections

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected DENMARK to assume the term of office of FINLAND for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the tenth session of the Commission in 2002.

1999/219. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

---

[16] For decision 1999/210 A, see p. 110; for decisions 1999/210 B-D, see p. 112–114.

(*a*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session of 1999;[17]

(*b*) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund at its second regular session of 1999;[18]

(*c*) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund at its annual session of 1999;[19]

(*d*) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[20]

(*e*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[21]

(*f*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 1999;[22]

(*g*) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 1999 annual session (7–11 June 1999);[23]

(*h*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first, second and third regular sessions and annual session of 1998;[24]

(*i*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 1998;[25]

(*j*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme.[26]

1999/220. Amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme recommended by the Executive Board of the World Food Programme in accordance with article XV of the General Regulations.[26]

1999/221. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.[27]

1999/222. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session and provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Commission

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session;[28]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Sectoral theme: integrated planning and management of land resources.
4. Cross-sectoral theme: financial resources/trade and investment/economic growth.
5. Economic sector/major group: agriculture.
6. Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests.
7. High-level meeting.
8. Other matters.
9. Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighth session.

---

[17] DP/1999/8.

[18] DP/1999/14 and Corr.1.

[19] DP/1999/29 and Corr.1.

[20] E/1999/47.

[21] E/1999/9.

[22] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 14* (E/1999/34/Rev.1), part one.

[23] E/1999/L.20.

[24] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 16* (E/1999/36).

[25] E/1999/58.

[26] E/1999/87.

[27] DP/1999/L.12.

[28] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9* (E/1999/29).

1999/223. Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-first session of the Commission

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirtieth session;[29]

(*b*) Decided that the thirty-first session of the Commission should be held in New York from 29 February to 3 March 2000;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-first session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Economic statistics:

   (*a*) National accounts;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force on National Accounts

   Report of the Secretary-General on the milestone assessment of the implementation of the System of National Accounts, 1993, by member States

   (*b*) International trade statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force on International Trade Statistics

   (*c*) Service statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

   (*d*) Finance statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force on Finance Statistics

   (*e*) Other economic statistics.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Canberra Group on Household Income Statistics, the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics, the Expert Group on Capital Stock Statistics, the Expert Group on Intangibles, the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes, the Paris Group on Labour and Compensation, and the Round Table on Business Survey Frames

   Report of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics

   Report of the Friends of the Chairman on the International Comparison Programme

   Report of the International Monetary Fund on developments in the Special Data Dissemination Standard/Global Data Dissemination Standard

4. Demographic, social and migration statistics.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   Report of the Siena Group for Social Statistics

5. Environment statistics.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   Report of the London Group on Environmental Accounting

6. Statistical implications of recent major United Nations conferences.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the informal meeting of the Economic and Social Council on indicators

   Report of the Rio Group on Poverty Statistics

7. Follow-up to the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council's high-level and coordination segments, and to its resolutions.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

---

[29] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/1999/24).

8. International economic and social classifications.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

9. Coordination and integration of international statistical programmes.

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination on its twentieth (2000) session

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Statistical Activities on its thirty-third (1999) and thirty-fourth (2000) sessions

Report of the Secretary-General on the global integrated presentation of the work plans of the international organizations in statistical methodology, the annotated list of previously adopted standards, and the "virtual expert group"

Report on best practices for official statistics

10. Programme questions and related matters.

Documentation

Draft programme of work of the United Nations Statistics Division for the biennium 2002–2003: proposals concerning the medium-term plan for statistics

11. Provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission.

12. Report of the Commission on its thirty-first session.

1999/224. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-second session;[30]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development:

   (*a*) Special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

   (*b*) Special theme: Gender, population and development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

   Report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on gender, population and development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on gender, population and development

   Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: gender, population and development.

5. Work of the Commission on Population and Development in the next quinquennium.

6. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of work in the field of population, 1999

7. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission.

---

[30] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5* (E/1999/25).

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-third session.

1999/225. Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.[31]

1999/226. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/9 of 23 April 1999:[32]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's invitation to the Secretary-General:

(i) To implement promptly, security conditions permitting, the decision to investigate fully reports of mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians, rape and other cruel treatment in Afghanistan;

(ii) To ensure that the deployment of the civilian affairs observers in Afghanistan took place as soon as possible, security conditions permitting, and that gender issues were fully incorporated into their mission;

(*b*) Also approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure a human rights presence in the context of the United Nations activities in Afghanistan in order to provide advice and training in the field of human rights to all the Afghan parties, as well as to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field;

(*c*) Endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session.

1999/227. Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/10 of 23 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi by one year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in that country to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, and a report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, giving his work a gender-specific dimension.

1999/228. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/13 of 23 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[33] for a further year, and to request the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information.

1999/229. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/14 of 23 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq as contained in Commission resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991[34] and subsequent resolutions, for a further year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully, and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq.

1999/230. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/15 of 23 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a further year, and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, and to continue to keep a gender perspective in mind in the reporting process.

---

[31] E/1999/84 and Corr.1.

[32] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[34] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

1999/231. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/17 of 23 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, as contained in Commission resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992,[35] for a further year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, and to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information.

1999/232. Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/18 of 23 April 1999:[32]

(*a*) Endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's request that the Special Rapporteur carry out missions to:

(i) Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republika Srpska;

(ii) The Republic of Croatia, including Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium;

(iii) The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including to Kosovo, as well as to Sandjak and Vojvodina;

(*c*) Endorsed the Commission's decision:

(i) To request the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the work carried out in fulfilment of his mandate, and to make interim reports as appropriate about his work in support of the Kosovo initiative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to submit interim reports to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;

(ii) To request the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council, to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and to other international organizations concerned with human rights and humanitarian questions;

(iii) To urge the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate successfully and, in particular, to provide him with adequate staff based in those territories to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation in the countries of the mandate and coordination with other international organizations involved.

1999/233. Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/19 of 23 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to appoint a special representative of the Commission for one year and to request him to monitor the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, keeping in mind the need to apply a gender perspective in the reporting process, including in collecting information and making recommendations.

1999/234. Situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/20 of 23 April 1999:[32]

(*a*) Endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Rwanda to make recommendations on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, to facilitate the establishment and effective and independent functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and to make recommendations on situations in which technical assistance to the Government of Rwanda in the field of human rights might be appropriate;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, in accordance with his mandate, and its request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Representative with such financial assistance as he might require to discharge his mandate, keeping a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information.

---

[35] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

1999/235. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems that the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/25 of 26 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider the possibility of organizing, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies and, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a workshop to identify progressive developmental benchmarks and indicators related to the right to education that might inform the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other human rights treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms, United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

1999/236. Human rights and extreme poverty

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/26 of 26 April 1999,[32] approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider the possibility of holding a workshop with the independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty and the experts from the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights[36] in 1999 with a view to consultations also involving the relevant functional commissions of the Council on the main elements of a possible draft declaration on human rights and extreme poverty.

1999/237. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/30 of 26 April 1999:[32]

(*a*) Authorized the open-ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks, prior to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, in order to continue or conclude the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[37]

(*b*) Encouraged the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group to conduct informal inter-sessional consultations with all interested parties in order to facilitate the completion of a consolidated text.

1999/238. Right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/36 of 26 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for a further three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session a report covering activities relating to his mandate.

1999/239. Human rights of migrants

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44 of 27 April 1999:[32]

(*a*) Endorsed the Commission's decision to appoint, for a three-year period, a special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to examine ways and means to overcome the existing obstacles to the full and effective protection of the human rights of that vulnerable group, including obstacles and difficulties for the return of migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation, with the following functions:

(i) To request and receive information from all relevant sources, including migrants themselves, on violations of the human rights of migrants and their families;

(ii) To formulate appropriate recommendations to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights of migrants, wherever they may occur;

(iii) To promote the effective implementation of relevant international norms and standards on the issue;

(iv) To recommend actions and measures applicable at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate violations of the human rights of migrants;

(v) To take into account a gender perspective when requesting and analysing information, as well as to give special attention to the occurrence of multiple discrimination and violence against migrant women;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his/her mandate, to give careful consideration to the various recommendations of the Working Group of intergovernmental experts aimed at the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants, to take into consideration relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations to promote and protect the human rights of migrants and, in carrying out his/her mandate, to take into account bilateral and regional negotiations aimed at addressing, *inter alia*, the return and reinsertion of migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation;

---

[36] Formerly known as the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see decision 1999/256).

[37] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

(*c*) Also approved the Commission's invitation to the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out that mandate and within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[38] and all other international instruments, to request, receive and exchange information on violations of the human rights of migrants from Governments, treaty bodies, specialized agencies, special rapporteurs for various human rights questions and from intergovernmental organizations, other competent organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, including migrants' organizations, and to respond effectively to such information, and to contribute to the work of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, within the framework of the objectives of the Conference, including by identifying major issues to be considered by the Conference;

(*d*) Further approved the Commission's request to:

(i) The Chairperson of the Commission, after consultations with the other members of the Bureau, to appoint as Special Rapporteur an individual of recognized international standing and experience in addressing the human rights of migrants;

(ii) The Special Rapporteur to submit a report on his/her activities to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session;

(iii) The Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary human and financial assistance for the fulfilment of his/her mandate.

1999/240. Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/50 of 27 April 1999,[32] authorized the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights established in accordance with Commission resolution 1995/32 of 3 March 1995[39] to meet for a period of ten working days prior to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, the cost of the meeting to be met from within existing resources.

1999/241. Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/51 of 27 April 1999,[32] authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights[36] to meet for five working days prior to the fifty-first session of the Subcommission, and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources and assistance to the Working Group in the discharge of its tasks, including adequate dissemination of information about the activities of the Working Group to Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and organizations of indigenous people, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in its work.

1999/242. A permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations system

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/52 of 27 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision to re-establish the open-ended inter-sessional ad hoc working group established in accordance with Commission resolution 1998/20 of 9 April 1998[40] to meet for eight working days prior to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, and to request the Working Group to submit, with a view to completing its task, one or more concrete proposals on the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations system for consideration by the Commission at that session.

1999/243. Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/54 of 27 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's recommendation that the Council and the General Assembly should provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the means and resources necessary to carry out its increased responsibilities and that they should also provide increased resources for the special rapporteurs.

---

[38] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[39] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[40] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

1999/244. Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/56 of 27 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year, to request him to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the possibilities for the international community to assist with local capacity-building, and to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out, immediately after the signing of a ceasefire agreement or as soon as security considerations permitted and, where appropriate, in cooperation with the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate alleged human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) between 1996 and 1997, a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in the province of South Kivu, and other atrocities as referred to in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[41] with a view to bringing to justice those responsible, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session.

1999/245. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/72 of 28 April 1999,[32] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to provide, from within existing resources, the necessary assistance for holding meetings of the Coordinating Committee of national institutions during the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, under the auspices of, and in cooperation with, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(*b*) To continue to provide, from within existing resources and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for regional meetings of national institutions.

1999/246. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/75 of 28 April 1999,[32] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the independent expert on human rights in Somalia with all necessary assistance in carrying out her mandate and to provide adequate resources, from within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the activities of the independent expert.

1999/247. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/76 of 28 April 1999,[32] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously.

1999/248. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/77 of 28 April 1999,[32] approved the Commission's invitation to the independent expert of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Haiti to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on developments in the human rights situation in Haiti.

1999/249. Rights of the child

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/80 of 28 April 1999,[32] endorsed the Commission's decision:

(*a*) With regard to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to request the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities from the United Nations regular budget for the effective and expeditious performance of the functions of the Committee;

(*b*) With regard to the draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[11] on the involvement of children in armed conflict:

---

[41] E/CN.4/1999/31.

(i) To invite the Chairperson of the Working Group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts to continue broad informal consultations, with the aim of promoting an early agreement on the optional protocol, and, if possible, to draw up a report thereon by the end of 1999, including recommendations on how to finalize the formal negotiations;

(ii) To request the Working Group to meet early in 2000 in order to make further progress with the aim of finalizing its work before the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session;

(iii) To request the Secretary-General to give the necessary support to the Working Group to meet for a maximum of two weeks;

(*c*) With regard to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the question of the impact of armed conflict on children, to request the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary support was made available expeditiously to the Special Representative for the effective performance of his mandate;

(*d*) With regard to the question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography:

(i) To invite the Chairperson of the Working Group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to conduct broad informal consultations, with the aim of promoting an early agreement on the optional protocol, and, if possible, to draw up a report thereon by the end of 1999, including recommendations on how to finalize the formal negotiations;

(ii) To request the Working Group to meet early in 2000 in order to make further progress with the aim of finalizing its work before the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session;

(iii) To request the Secretary-General to give the necessary support to the Working Group to meet for a maximum of two weeks;

(*e*) To approve the recommendation of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,[36] contained in its resolution 1998/16 of 21 August 1998,[42] that the mandate of Ms. Halima Embarek Warzazi as Special Rapporteur on traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child be extended to ensure the completion of her task as called for in Subcommission resolution 1996/19 of 29 August 1996.[43]

1999/250. Defamation of religions

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/82 of 30 April 1999,[32] approved the Commission's invitation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the context of the preparations for the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, to consider the holding of seminars to promote a dialogue among cultures, thus contributing to the understanding of the universality of human rights.

1999/251. Effects of structural adjustment policies on the full enjoyment of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1999/104 of 26 April 1999,[44] decided:

(*a*) To extend for one year the mandate of the independent expert on structural adjustment policies to: (i) assist the Working Group on structural adjustment policies and economic, social and cultural rights in the fulfilment of its mandate, in particular by elaborating draft basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment policies; and (ii) monitor new developments, including actions and initiatives being taken by international financial institutions, other United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to structural adjustment policies and human rights, and submit a revised report to the Working Group at its third session;

(*b*) To authorize the Working Group to meet for two weeks well in advance of, but at least four weeks prior to, the fifty-sixth session of the Commission with the mandate to: (i) consider the updated report of the independent expert and comments received thereon; (ii) elaborate basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights which could serve as a basis for a continued dialogue between human rights bodies and the international financial institutions; and (iii) report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session.

---

[42] E/CN.4/1999/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/45, chap. II, sect. A.

[43] E/CN.4/1997/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1996/41, chap. II, sect. A.

[44] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. B.

1999/252. Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed conflict, including internal armed conflict

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1999/105 of 26 April 1999,[44] and resolution 1998/18 of 21 August 1998 of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,[42] endorsed the Commission's decision to approve the extension of the mandate of Ms. Gay J. McDougall as Special Rapporteur on systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed conflict, including internal armed conflict, for a further year in order to enable her to submit an update on developments with respect to her mandate at the fifty-first session of the Subcommission.

1999/253. The concept and practice of affirmative action

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1999/107 of 27 April 1999,[44] and resolution 1998/5 of 20 August 1998 of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,[42] approved the Commission's decision to endorse the appointment of Mr. Marc Bossuyt as Special Rapporteur to undertake a study on the concept and practice of affirmative action as described in Subcommission resolution 1998/5, which would pay specific attention to the recommendations made by the Subcommission and the Commission so as to refine further the focus and methods of the study.

1999/254. Dates of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1999/112 of 28 April 1999,[44] approved the Commission's decision, bearing in mind Council decision 1997/291 of 22 July 1997, that the fifty-sixth session of the Commission should be scheduled to take place from 20 March to 28 April 2000.

1999/255. Organization of the work of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1999/113 of 28 April 1999:[44]

(*a*) Authorized, if possible from within existing financial resources, thirty fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, for the Commission's fifty-sixth session;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's request to the Chairperson of the Commission at its fifty-sixth session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the times normally allotted, so that the additional meetings that the Council might authorize would be utilized only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

1999/256. Rationalization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the statement made by the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights on 29 April 1999,[45] agreed on by consensus by the Commission:

(*a*) Endorsed the Commission's decision, contained therein:

- (i) To establish an inter-sessional open-ended working group, under the agenda item entitled "Rationalization of the work of the Commission", on enhancing the effectiveness of the mechanisms of the Commission to continue the comprehensive examination of the report submitted by the Bureau as well as other contributions in that connection;
- (ii) To authorize the working group to meet for a total of up to fifteen working days, prior to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission;
- (iii) To request the Chairperson of the working group to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, including recommendations for endorsement by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the recommendations of the Commission that:

- (i) The Council should include in its resumed organizational session consideration of any proposals regarding special procedures or mandates adopted at the annual session of the Commission;
- (ii) The title of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should be immediately changed to "Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights".

1999/257. Enabling the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to carry out its mandate

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1987/21 of 26 May 1987, in which it had decided that, commencing with the thirty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission should meet annually until the year 2000, decided that the Commission should continue to meet annually thereafter, for a period of ten working days.

---

[45] See E/CN.4/1999/SR.61, and corrigendum.

1999/258. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-third session,[46] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women:

   (*a*) Review of mainstreaming in organizations of the United Nations system;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996–2001

   (*b*) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

   Documentation

   Report containing additional material on further actions and initiatives for the preparation of the outlook beyond the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 52/231, para. 11)

   (c) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical areas of concern.

4. Comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Platform for Action.

   Documentation

   Report on the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, on the basis of national reports, taking into account the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/6, sect. III, para. 5 (*f*))

   Comparative report on how different categories of projects and programmes of United Nations organizations are including women's interests and gender mainstreaming issues and on resources allocated in this regard (General Assembly resolution 52/231, para. 14)

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Communications concerning the status of women.

   Documentation

   Lists of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission.
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session.

1999/259. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-seventh session[47] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development:

---

[46] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 7* (E/1999/27).

[47] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/1999/26).

In preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives, the Commission will review and appraise progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. It will also identify areas where further initiatives are needed for consideration by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives, in regard to discussing how these initiatives would further assist implementation.

(*a*) Priority theme: contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit;

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive assessment of the overall level of implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Commission's Special Rapporteur on Disability

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Older Persons, 1999

4. Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission.

5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session.

1999/260. Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the renomination by the Commission for Social Development of the following candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a two-year term from 1 July 1999: Harris Mutio Mule (Kenya), Valery Tishkov (Russian Federation), Björn Hettne (Sweden), Frances Stewart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Jonathan Moore (United States of America); and confirmed the nomination by the Commission of Jacques Roger Baudot (France) as a new member to the Board for a period of four years ending on 30 June 2003.

1999/261. Preliminary draft of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 52/91 of 12 December 1997 and 53/110 of 9 December 1998, decided to transmit to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders a preliminary draft of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Preliminary draft of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

We the States Members of the United Nations,

Concerned about the impact on our societies of the commission of serious crimes of a global nature, and convinced of the need for bilateral, regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned in particular about transnational organized crime and the relationships between its various forms,

Stressing that a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system is at the very core of economic and social development and of human security,

Having assembled at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000 to decide to take more effective concerted action, in a spirit of cooperation, to combat the world crime problem,

Declare as follows:

1. We note with appreciation the results of the regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.[48]

2. We reaffirm the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct.

3. We emphasize the responsibility of each State to establish and maintain a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system in accordance with the

---

[48] A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1 and Corr.1, A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1.

principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

4. We recognize the necessity of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating the world crime problem, bearing in mind that action against it is a common and shared responsibility. In this regard, we acknowledge the need to develop and promote technical cooperation activities to assist countries in their efforts to strengthen their domestic criminal justice systems and their capacity for international cooperation.

5. We shall accord high priority to the expeditious adoption and entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto. We shall undertake to take early steps for the signature of the Convention and the protocols thereto and shall endeavour to ratify those instruments within two years of their adoption.

6. We request the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to carry out, in cooperation with interested countries, regional assessments of the needs of Member States concerning legislation, capacity-building, expertise, training and resources with a view to ensuring a rapid ratification and implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto.

7. We commit ourselves to the implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto and undertake:

(*a*) To incorporate a crime prevention component into national and international development strategies;

(*b*) To intensify bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including technical cooperation, in the areas covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto;

(*c*) To enhance donor cooperation in areas with crime prevention aspects;

(*d*) To strengthen the capability of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, as well as the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to assist Member States, at their request, in building capacity in areas covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto.

8. We welcome the efforts being made by the Centre for International Crime Prevention to develop, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a comprehensive global overview of organized crime as a reference tool and to assist Governments in policy and programme development.

9. We reaffirm our continued support for and commitment to the United Nations and to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, especially the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the institutes of the Programme network, and resolve to strengthen the Programme further through sustained funding, as appropriate.

10. We shall undertake to incorporate a gender perspective into the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, as well as into national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies.

11. We commit ourselves to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, prisoners and offenders.

12. We emphasize that effective action for crime prevention and criminal justice requires the involvement, as partners and actors, of Governments, national, regional, interregional and international institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and various segments of civil society, including the mass media and the private sector, as well as the recognition of their respective roles and contributions.

13. We commit ourselves to the development of more effective ways of collaborating with one another with a view to eradicating the scourge of trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, and the smuggling of migrants, in line with the provisions of the two protocols under negotiation supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We shall also consider supporting the global programme against trafficking in human beings developed by the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and we establish the year 2005[49] as the target year for achieving a significant decrease in the incidence of those crimes worldwide.

14. We also commit ourselves to the enhancement of international cooperation to curb illicit trafficking in firearms, in line with the provisions of the protocol under negotiation against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition,[50] supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and we establish the year 2005[51] as the target year for achieving a significant decrease in the incidence of illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms worldwide.

15. We further commit ourselves to taking enhanced international action against corruption, building on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and

---

[49] Decision on deadlines to be taken at the Tenth Congress.

[50] Decision on inclusion of explosives dependent on the outcome of the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[51] Decisions on deadlines to be taken at the Tenth Congress.

Bribery in International Commercial Transactions,[52] the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials[53] and relevant regional conventions, and we request the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its tenth session, a report containing concrete proposals to this effect.[54] We shall consider supporting the global programme against corruption developed by the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

16. We decide to develop action-oriented policy recommendations on the prevention and control of computer-related crime, and we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to undertake work in this regard in an expeditious manner.

17. We note that acts of violence and terrorism are on the increase. We shall together, in conjunction with our other efforts to prevent and to combat terrorism, take effective, resolute and speedy measures with respect to preventing and combating criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

18. We also note that racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance continue and we recognize the importance of taking steps to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance.

19. We affirm our determination to combat violence stemming from intolerance on the basis of ethnicity, resolve to make a strong contribution, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, to the planned World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,[55] and we invite the Centre for International Crime Prevention to prepare proposals for the World Conference.

20. We recognize that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice contribute to efforts to deal with crime effectively, in particular transnational organized crime. We also recognize the importance of prison reform, independence of the judiciary and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials. We commit ourselves to the promotion of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and shall make every effort to use and apply those standards and norms in national law and practice by the year 2002.[51] To that end, we shall review relevant legislation and administrative procedures, provide the necessary education and training to the officials concerned and ensure the necessary strengthening of institutions entrusted with the administration of criminal justice.

21. We also recognize the value of the model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters as important tools for the development of international cooperation.

22. We further recognize with great concern that juveniles in difficult circumstances are often at risk of becoming delinquent or easy candidates for recruitment by criminal groups, including groups involved in transnational organized crime, and we commit ourselves to undertaking countermeasures to prevent this growing phenomenon and to including, where necessary, provisions for juvenile justice in national development plans and international development strategies and to including the administration of juvenile justice in our funding policies for development cooperation.

23. We acknowledge the crucial importance of applying successful strategies to reduce the opportunities for the commission of crimes (situational crime prevention) as well as social development-oriented crime prevention strategies to address all forms of crime, including transnational organized crime, and we pledge to foster and support the sharing of best practices and success stories in that area.

24. We commit ourselves to according priority to containing the growth and overcrowding of pre-trial and detention prison populations, as appropriate, by promoting safe and effective alternatives to incarceration.

25. We decide to introduce, where appropriate, national, regional and international action plans in support of victims of crime, including mechanisms for mediation and restorative justice, and we establish the year 2002[51] as a target date for States to review their relevant practices, to develop further victim support services and awareness campaigns on victims' rights and to consider the establishment of funds for victims, in addition to developing and implementing witness protection programmes.

26. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to design specific measures for the implementation and monitoring of and follow-up to the commitments that we have undertaken in the present Declaration.

1999/262. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the ninth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

---

[52] General Assembly resolution 51/191, annex.

[53] General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex.

[54] Depending on the outcome of the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[55] See General Assembly resolution 53/132.

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighth session;[56]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the ninth session set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1; and rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention:

   (*a*) Technical cooperation;

   (*b*) Crime prevention;

   (*c*) Standards and norms;

   (*d*) Cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies;

   (*e*) Resource mobilization.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22; and Council resolution 1999/23 entitled "Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme")

   Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1745 (LIV), 1990/51 and 1995/57)

4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments.

   Documentation

   Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on progress achieved in its work

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/20 entitled "Draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto" and Council resolution 1999/21 entitled "Activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as consideration of the need to develop an instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives")

5. Consideration of the recommendations of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

   Documentation

   Report of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 53/110, para. 17; and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/19 entitled "Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders")

6. Strategic management and programme questions:

   (*a*) Strategic management;

   (*b*) Programme questions.

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/23 entitled "Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme")

---

[56] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 10* (E/1999/30).

7. Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Commission.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its ninth session.

1999/263. Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session, of Ann-Marie Begler (Sweden), Philippe Melchior (France) and Jeremy Travis (United States of America) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

1999/264. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-second session[57] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-third session.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate (theme to be identified).

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

4. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

   Documentation

   Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: report of the Executive Director

5. Overview of the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: reporting by Governments on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, and on implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

6. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs: world situation with regard to drug abuse:

   Follow-up to the twentieth special session: Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

   Follow-up to the twentieth special session: measures to promote judicial cooperation, including controlled delivery, combating trafficking by sea, law enforcement cooperation, countering money-laundering and eradication of illicit crops through alternative development

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

   (*b*) International Narcotics Control Board;

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

   (*c*) International cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

---

[57] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1)

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

(*d*) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

(*e*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)

10. Provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session.

1999/265. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998.[58]

1999/266. Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

General consultative status

Congregations of St. Joseph
International Trustee Fund of the Tsyolkovsky Moscow State
Aviation Technological University
International Union of Economists
Legion of Goodwill

Special consultative status

Abantu for Development
African Development Institute
African Refugees Foundation
Akina Mama Wa Afrika
American Correctional Association
American Indian Law Alliance
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Armenian Assembly of America
Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
Association algérienne d'alphabétisation
Association de défense des Tunisiens à l'étranger
Association de sauvegarde des monuments et sites
Association féminine Tunisie 21
Association for the Advancement of Education
Association for Social Advancement
Association nationale de soutien aux enfants en difficulté et en institution
Association tunisienne des villages d'enfants S.O.S.
Australian Council for Overseas Aid
Befrienders International
Black Sea University Foundation
Campaign Life Coalition
Caribbean Medical Association
Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education
Centre for Economic and Social Rights
Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, India
Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, The
Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice
Coalition of Activist Lesbians-Australia
College Art Association
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Conscience and Peace Tax International
Cooperative Housing Foundation
Coordination immigrés du sud du monde/C.I.S.M. Veniti
Council of American Overseas Research Centres
Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevolkerung
Environmental Women's Assembly
Ethiopian Youth League
Europe 2000
European Youth Forum
Family of the Americas Foundation, Inc.
Family Planning Association of Turkey
Family Planning Movement, the "Vrancea"
Family Welfare Foundation of India
Féderación Española de Asociaciones Pro Vida
Fédération de Tunis de solidarité sociale
Feminine Press, The
Femme-avenir
FOKUS-Forum for Women and Development

---

[58] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.1).

Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la nature et l'homme
Foundation Projekta for Women and Development Services (Stichting Projecta)
François-Xavier Bagnoud Centre for Health and Human Rights
Global Exchange
Global Volunteers
Handicap International
Human Rights Council of Australia
International Black Women for Wages for Housework
International Confederation for Family Support
International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents
International Federation for Family Development
International Longevity Centre-USA
International Ontopsychology Association
International Relief Association
International Women's Judges Foundation
International Women's Muslim Union
Islamic Heritage Society, Inc.
Japan Federation of Bar Associations
Japan Fellowship of Reconciliation
Life Ethics Educational Association
LINK-UP (QLD)
Med Forum
Nadi Al Bassar North African Centre for Sight and Visual Sciences
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund
Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, the Most Venerable
Organization nationale de l'enfance tunisienne
Pacific Concerns Resource Centre, Inc.
Pag-Aalay Ng Puso Foundation
Paz y Cooperación
Peace Action
Planned Parenthood Federation of America
Rural Development Leadership Network
Rural Women Environment Protection Association
Secours populaire libanais
Several Sources Foundation
Société tunisienne des sciences médicales
Society for the Upliftment of the Masses
Sociologists for Women in Society
Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLNA)
Stree Aadhar Kendra
Swedish Association for Sex Education
Syriac Universal Alliance, The
United Nations Association of San Diego
VRIDHI
Vrouwen Allantie
Women's Human Rights International Association
Women's World Organization for Rights, Literature and Development

Roster

Association fond d'aide internationale au développement
Church Women United
Groupe de recherche et d'action pour le bien-être social
National Federation of Youth Organizations in Bangladesh
National Organization of Circumcision Resource Centres
Social Development Association
United Nations Foundation, Inc.

1999/267. Resumed 1999 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed session for a period of two weeks in order to complete the work of its 1999 session and requested the Committee to ensure effective use of that additional meeting time.

1999/268. Consideration of the status of Christian Solidarity International

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1999 session,[59] and considering that the complaint filed with the Committee by the Government of the Sudan as described in paragraph 69 of that report presented concerns warranting review, pursuant to paragraph 57 (*a*) of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, of the status of the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity International, decided that:

(*a*) The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should, as expeditiously as possible, complete its consideration of the matter of the complaint filed by the Government of the Sudan in full accordance with the process stipulated in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31;

(*b*) To that end:

(i) Christian Solidarity International should be given a deadline of 31 August 1999 to submit a response to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for its consideration;

(ii) The Committee should, upon receipt of the response or in the absence thereof, meet on an urgent basis to consider the matter and make a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its resumed substantive session on 16 September 1999;

(*c*) In the interim, the privileges enjoyed by Christian Solidarity International pursuant to its consultative status should be temporarily suspended.

---

[59] E/1999/109.

1999/269. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1999 session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1999 session.[59]

1999/270. Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the theme "Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development",[60] taking note of General Assembly resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa and noting the efforts made at various levels of the United Nations system in the follow-up to and implementation of the initiatives and efforts of the African Governments in this regard, recommended that the agreed conclusions and discussion on the theme arising out of the coordination segment of its current substantive session should be an integral part of the reports and issues to be considered by the open-ended working group to be established by the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

1999/271. United Nations Staff College in Turin

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, noting the importance of specific training and upgrading of the skills of United Nations personnel, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of United Nations programme activities in the field of development to meet the new challenges in the area and improve the performance of United Nations staff in the implementation of the follow-up to major United Nations conferences, and also noting the activities undertaken so far by the United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy, which operates with technical, logistic and administrative contributions from the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization, in the promotion of a common United Nations management culture and in support of the process of change and reform in the United Nations, invited the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session to hold, under the agenda item entitled "Training and research", a discussion on the activities of the College, including the institutional, administrative and financial aspects, with a view to further considering the question at its fifty-fifth session, on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the future status and operations of the College after the conclusion of its pilot phase in December 2000.

1999/272. Meeting of Officials on Land Administration

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council noted that the Economic Commission for Europe had endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Human Settlements that the Meeting of Officials on Land Administration be granted a standing character,[61] on the basis of the Commission's recognition of the Meeting's work in the promotion of land privatization and land registration systems in the Economic Commission for Europe region and of the need for such work to continue, in particular for the benefit of countries with economies in transition that were moving from traditional to modern systems of land administration.

1999/273. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[62]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: cooperation with other regional bodies;[63]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: trends and activities;[64]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;[65]

(*e*) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1998;[66]

(*f*) Summary of the economic and social situation in Africa, 1998;[67]

(*g*) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1999;[68]

---

[60] A/54/133-E/1999/79.

[61] See E/ECE/1373, para. 1.

[62] E/1999/14.

[63] E/1999/14/Add.1.

[64] E/1999/14/Add.2.

[65] E/1999/14/Add.3.

[66] E/1999/15.

[67] E/1999/16.

[68] E/1999/17.

(*h*) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1998;[69]

(*i*) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 1998–1999;[70]

(*j*) Note by the Secretary-General on the project for a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar.[71]

1999/274. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session[72] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Substantive theme: "National capacity-building in biotechnology", with particular attention to agriculture and the agro-industry, health and the environment. The theme will include: human resource development through basic science education, research and development, as well as their interdisciplinary aspects; the transfer, commercialization and diffusion of technology; increasing public awareness and participation in science policy-making; and bioethics, biosafety, biodiversity, and the legal and regulatory matters affecting these issues to ensure equitable treatment.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General
3. Comprehensive note on implementation of and progress made on decisions taken at the fourth session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the secretariat
4. Presentation of country reports on technology and innovation policies.
5. Budget of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the secretariat
6. Activities of the Commission regarding the coordination of science and technology for development and other inter-sessional activities.

   Documentation

   Note by the secretariat
7. Election of the Chairperson and other officers for the sixth session of the Commission.
8. Provisional agenda and organization of work of the sixth session of the Commission.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifth session.

1999/275. Gender Advisory Board

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board until 30 June 2001 in order to allow it to complete its work programme within the extrabudgetary resources allocated for that purpose;

(*b*) That the Bureau should consult with the members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to fill the two vacancies on the Gender Advisory Board from among the members of the Commission in order to ensure continued linkages between the Board and the Commission;

(*c*) That the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should assess at its fifth session the desirability of continuing the work of the Board and the potential for obtaining external resources to do so.

1999/276. Second session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) That the dates of the second session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development should be brought forward to 14 to 25 August 2000, after which the Committee would continue to meet biennially, with its third session to be held in 2002;

---

[69] E/1999/18.

[70] E/1999/19.

[71] E/1999/20.

[72] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 11* (E/1999/31).

(*b*) That provisions should be made for the Committee's two Sub-groups (on Energy and on Water Resources) to hold parallel meetings.

1999/277. Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its first session;[73]

(*b*) Decided to transmit the report of the Committee to the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee set out below;

(*d*) Invited the Secretariat and other relevant organizations involved to incorporate, as far as possible, the reporting requirements for the Committee in their ongoing and planned work to support the Commission on Sustainable Development.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Review of the reports of the Secretary-General to be prepared for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development dealing with the issues of integrated planning and the management of land and water resources.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s

    Report of the Secretary-General on issues related to the spatial planning of land (including minerals) and water resources (revised in accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/49)

4. Outcome of the seventh and eighth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

    Documentation

    Oral report

5. Strengthening and coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of water resources.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation activities in the field of water resources development

6. Key issues related to the integrated planning and management of land use, ecosystems and freshwater development, use and protection, with special emphasis on the impact of the quantity and quality of shared waters of riparian States.

    Documentation

    Documentation to be provided by Committee members to the Secretariat

7. Follow-up to the first session of the Committee.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General

8. Contribution to the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and its preparatory process.

9. World energy assessment report: its implication for sustainable energy policy development.

10. Review of salient trends and issues in energy development and use in the context of sustainable development:

    (*a*) Energy and the residential sector;

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General

    (*b*) Renewable sources of energy, with special emphasis on solar energy;

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General

    (*c*) New financial mechanisms and economic instruments to speed up the investment in sustainable energy development;

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General

---

[73] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12* (E/1999/32).

(*d*) Promising strategies and initiatives to accelerate the development and implementation of sustainable energy technologies;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*e*) Coordination of energy activities within the United Nations system.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

11. The multi-purpose use of hydro resources (for joint consideration by the two Sub-groups).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

12. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee.

13. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its second session.

1999/278. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the preparatory committee

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" on its second session;[74]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Preparatory Committee set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ACTING AS THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENTITLED "WOMEN 2000: GENDER EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY"

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

Documentation

Report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action on the basis of national reports, taking into account the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/6, sect. III, para. 5 (*f*))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996–2001

Comparative report of the Secretary-General on how different categories of projects and programmes of United Nations organizations are including women's interests and gender mainstreaming issues and on resources allocated in this regard (General Assembly resolution 52/231, para. 14)

Report on emerging issues containing additional material on further actions and initiatives for the preparation of the outlook beyond the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 52/231, para. 11)

3. Adoption of the report of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly.

1999/279. Note by the Secretariat on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting an informal summary of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 29 April 1999.[75]

1999/280. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2000 and 2001 in the economic, social and related fields

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2000 and 2001 in the economic, social and related fields.[76]

1999/281. Themes for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following themes for its substantive session of 2000:

---

[74] E/1999/60 and Add.1.

[75] E/1999/78.

[76] E/1999/L.18 and Add.1 and E/1999/SR.45 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Plenary Meetings*, 45th meeting).

High-level segment

"Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy"

Coordination segment

"Assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields"

Sectoral theme

"Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda".

1999/282. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly, in which the Assembly provided for increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee contained in the note verbale dated 26 May 1999 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[77] and in the note verbale dated 20 July 1999 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[78] and recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its fifty-fourth session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from fifty-five to fifty-seven States.

1999/283. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the informal meeting of the Council on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits (New York, 10–11 May 1999);[79]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee on World Food Security on progress in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.[80]

1999/284. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS);[81]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics;[82]

(*c*) Note by the Secretariat on tobacco or health.[83]

1999/285. Ad Hoc Open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Energy and Sustainable Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1999/60 of 30 July 1999 on preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on the issue of energy, bearing in mind the specific nature and purposes of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Energy and Sustainable Development which will meet in conjunction with the inter-sessional ad hoc working groups of the Commission at its eighth and ninth sessions, in 2000 and 2001, decided, on the basis of rule 24, paragraph 1 (*c*), of the rules of procedure of the Council, that States that were not members of the Commission would be allowed to nominate their nationals to the Bureau of the Group.

1999/286. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

---

[77] E/1999/76.

[78] E/1999/112.

[79] E/1999/77.

[80] E/1999/81.

[81] E/1999/64.

[82] E/1999/74.

[83] E/1999/114.

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken in the United Nations system to accelerate progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21;[84]

(*b*) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its first session;[85]

(*c*) *Report of the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*;[86]

(*d*) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventeenth session;[87]

(*e*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twentieth session;[88]

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General on the executive summary of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*;[89]

(*g*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 12 January 1999 from the President of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety to the Secretary-General on the reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.[90]

1999/287. Additional extraordinary sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, concerned that existing meeting arrangements for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights no longer permitted the Committee to discharge fully its ressponsibilities under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[91] and Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985 in an efficient and timely manner, approved the holding of two additional three-week extraordinary sessions of the Committee, as well as two additional one-week meetings of the pre-sessional working group in 2000 and 2001, respectively, provided that additional funding was made available, requested that the sessions be used entirely for the consideration of reports of the States parties in order to reduce the backlog of reports, and requested the Committee to consider ways and means to improve the efficiency of its working methods and to report to the Council in 2001 on the actions taken in this regard.

1999/288. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[92]

(*b*) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-fifth session;[93]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;[94]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;[95]

(*e*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[96]

1999/289. Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer until a subsequent session consideration of draft resolution II contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.[97]

---

[84] A/54/131-E/1999/75.

[85] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 13* (E/1999/33).

[86] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.I.18 and corrigendum.

[87] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/54/8).

[88] Ibid., *Supplement No. 25* (A/54/25).

[89] E/1999/44.

[90] E/1999/90.

[91] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[92] E/1999/21and Corr.1.

[93] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23).

[94] E/1999/54.

[95] E/1999/61.

[96] E/1999/96.

[97] E/1999/43.

1999/210 F. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions[98]

At its 50th and 51st plenary meetings, on 15 November and 16 December 1999, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/223 of 7 April 1999, which provided for a new distribution of seats on the Board, the Council elected FRANCE, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, MEXICO and SWAZILAND for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

The Council elected NORWAY to assume the term of office of DENMARK for a term beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2001.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected FRANCE and MALTA for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2000.

1999/290. Consideration of the graduation of the Republic of Maldives from the list of least developed countries

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone the consideration of the graduation of the Republic of Maldives from the list of least developed countries until a report of the Committee for Development Policy had been submitted and the review of the vulnerability index had been completed.

1999/291. Election of the President of the Economic and Social Council for the year 2000

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that the date for election of the President of the Council for the year 2000 would be 27 January 2000.

1999/292. Withdrawal of consultative status of Christian Solidarity International

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity International.

1999/293. Situation of human rights in East Timor

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 15 November 1999, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/S-4/1 of 27 September 1999,[99] and endorsed the Commission's call upon the Secretary-General to establish an international commission of inquiry, with adequate representation of Asian experts, in order, in cooperation with the Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights and thematic rapporteurs, to gather and compile systematically information on possible violations of human rights and acts that might constitute breaches of international humanitarian law committed in East Timor since the announcement in January 1999 of the vote and to provide the Secretary-General with its conclusions with a view to enabling him to make recommendations on future actions, and to make the report of the commission of inquiry available to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session;

(*b*) Also took note of the decision of the Commission to request the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out missions to East Timor and report on their findings to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session and, on an interim basis, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, and to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a comprehensive programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, in cooperation with other United Nations activities, focusing especially on capacity-building and reconciliation with a view to a durable solution to the problems in East Timor.

---

[98] For decision 1999/210 A, see p. 110; for decisions 1999/210 B-D, see p. 112–114; for decision 1999/210 E, see p. 117.

[99] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3A* (E/1999/23/Add.1), chap. II.

1999/294. Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development in the work of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-eighth session

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 15 November 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided, as an interim measure and in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 53 of its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, to invite those non-governmental organizations that had been accredited to the World Summit for Social Development to attend the thirty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development, provided that they had started the process of applying for consultative status in accordance with Council decision 1996/315 of 14 November 1996.

1999/295. Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 16 December 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided to further postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters [31] to its substantive session of 2000.

Litho in United Nations, New York ISSN 0251-9410 00 80243 – January 2001